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ASIATIC JOURNAL

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—I am not of the number of those who amuse their fancies with the notion that the affairs of nations are capable of being conducted in such a manner as to avoid the recurrence of war. I am far, therefore, from expecting of the Company's government in India that it should restrain itself from all appeals to arms.

I believe that no state, the territory of which does not comprize a whole island, can long remain without enlarging or suffering a diminution of its territories. England is an example in the British islands. So long as there remained any territory to be added to her own, so long she proceeded in the career of territorial aggrandizement. Had she not done this, Wales, Scotland, or Ireland, would have added England to itself. England is now unable to give further extension to her frontiers; and the same sea which limits her ambition, gives security to what she actually possesses. Still her political advancement is not arrested. If she cannot add to the size of her islands, she can acquire further wealth and population. Every thing that is human is unstable; it is either growing or decaying; and in one of these alternatives must be found the actual state of the country. I deduce from these general positions, that nothing inconsistent with them is to be expected of the Company's territory in India; that its gradual extension, from its earliest beginning to the present moment, is an inevitable process, which no human strength could have prevented; that upon all the principles which are applicable in every other case, it must necessarily have happened in this, either that the territory of the Company should be enlarged, or that it should be diminished, if not wholly lost; and that the same principles are still operating, and will continue to operate: so that this territory will always be tending to an increase, or to an extinction. I do not set it down, therefore, as an abstract political crime, that the Company's government, or the King's government, in India, has arrived at accessions of territory.

If it be true, that always excepting civil wars, wars are more frequent in Asia than in Europe, this fact must plead an additional apology for British aggrandizements. It is impossible for the most peacefully disposed to persevere in tranquillity amid restless neighbours: a view to security and self-preservation is often a genuine and unimpeachable motive to ag-

grandizement, and even to aggression.

But, Sir, with these views to regulate our judgment, to check any visionary expectations of perpetual peace, and to convince us of the hopelessness of wholly avoiding Indian wars, it is still proper that we should look with a jealousy never to be exceeded, not merely at every Indian war, but at every acquisition of Indian territory. I have said, that our territory, since it has not decreased, has increased in virtue of laws which no human power can controul. This is true only of the tendency of those laws; for it is doubtlessly often within the reach of human wisdom either to moderate or to quicken their operation. Moreover, it is by the very aggrandizement of a territory, that we may give occasion to its curtailment. The grandeur of a state, I have contended, is always advancing or receding; but it is not always visible to every eye in which direction it is moving.

I should be ashamed, Sir, to dwell on these general propositions and simple truisms, if I did not believe that principles and landmarks like these are often of the highest value to us, in the determination of our conduct under particular circumstances; that they are like the fixed stars and constellations, toward which the mariner does not always desire to steer, but which equally enable him to pursue his course in any other direction.

With the same impression on my mind, I am anxious that those who can in any way influence the politics of India should have even further maxims of a general kind before them. Nothing more immediately points out the importance of such a study than the consideration, that some of the radical principles upon which those politics ought to be regulated, are precisely such as are diametrically opposite to the principles which ought to govern the national politics of the state. The British empire in India subsists wholly for commercial purposes; it is wholly detached from our primary national interests; and a variety of other circumstances contribute to make the civil and military policy, most conducive to its prosperity, essentially different from that which is demanded for the state at home. Now, nothing is more reasonable to believe, than that habit may imperceptibly lead an Englishman to overlook the distinction.

In spite of that pacific and purely mercantile policy by which we ought, and by which, it is to be presumed, we have been governed in India, a very short period has seen us involved either in hostilities or bickerings with Nipal, Candy, China, and it is now said, the Mahratta states. It is plain, from the opinions I have advanced, that I am not the person hastily to pronounce, that in any one of the instances thus cited, our Indian governments have been in the wrong. My aim is to fix attention on these accumulated animosities; to hold them up to rigid examination; and, above all things, to agitate the question, whether in the most successful issue of our Asiatic hostilities, the British interests can be really served; and especially if that success is made to consist in the acquisition of territory on the Continent of India.

Of the necessity of entering upon the war with Nipal I profess myself incompetent to offer an opinion; but I think that I can clearly discern, in the occurrence of that war, a great irremediable evil: an evil not to be compensated for by any success in its issue; an evil which, no doubt, would have been great if we had been beaten; but which, perhaps, is as great, or greater, because we have finally succeeded. It has multiplied our enemies and our vulnerable points; it has increased our territorial cares, and exposed

us to new foreign vexations; it has drawn us further from our supplies; it has laid the foundation of new wars; it has added to our temptations to aggrandizement; in a word, the exemption from this evil would have been cheaply purchased, we may believe, by many sacrifices.

Not the least of the evils of the Nipal war, and its success, is the tendency of both to bring us into near contact with the frontiers of China. It appears from some missionary statements, that our north-eastern territory has already stretched to within a fortnight's journey of the borders of that empire. In the quarrel with China which first introduced an Englishman to the north of the mountains of Nipal, a Chinese army encamped on the hills that command a prospect of the valley of the Ganges.* Now, every approximation of our territory, every advance toward the sphere of action of the Chinese government, is filled with danger in a variety of forms. The precarious existence of our trade at Canton needs no additional occasions of difficulty on the land-side; and the near contact might become fatal to us in a territorial view, whether its first fruits were conquests on the Chinese part, or on our own. The continuance of an intermediate country, serving as a common barrier to the two empires, is earnestly to be wished for.

Of the disputes at Canton, now said to be happily subsided, I shall speak with as little decision as of those with Nipal. It should be observed, in the meantime, that our intercourse with China is altogether peculiar in its nature, and that our policy should be adapted accordingly. Much is said of the haughtiness of the Chinese government; but is not the manner in which we court its trade an act of extreme, though irreproachable humility? and is it inconsistent that our whole demeanour should have a certain correspondence with it? In the great diversity of situation, a policy which would be highly censurable, if adopted by Great Britain toward any power of Europe, may be very commendable in its intercourse with China.

But, we are told, at present, that our war with the Mahrattas is a consequence of that with Nipal. I shall not suffer myself to quote, and much less to comment on the causes of this new war, such as they are at present rumoured by the public voice; but content myself with remarking that it is in this manner one war rises out of another, and therefore the greater the necessity to avoid fanning the first flame.

The war in Ceylon has a character of its own. It was not the Company's war, and it may lead to no evil consequences. Still the principle is to be examined. We have heard a good deal of the barbarous character of the king, and all this is truly lamentable; but we are not to constitute ourselves avengers or guardians of the globe, and make the existence of wrong an universal pretext for war. A position equally ridiculous and frightful has been recently defended from the English press; namely, that a nation or a sovereign, doing that which is contrary to the law of nature, gives occasion of war to a party, otherwise no interested than as all mankind are interested in whatever is good or bad upon the earth; and that he may be treated as a common enemy, *hostis humani generis*.* The truth is, that every independent nation is to judge of the law of nature for itself; and that to justify war upon the simple assertion of the belligerent, that the nation or sove-

* See the preface to Kirkpatrick's Account of Nepaul.

* See a pamphlet on the Spanish slave-trade.

reign whom he attacks, has done that which is contrary to the law of nature, is to throw open the door to the most unbridled violence. Did not Buonaparte continually proclaim Great Britain to be *hostis humani generis?* If once we shall admit that we may lawfully make war on the "enemies of mankind," there will need only another and a nobler step, to enable us to join the Crusaders and Mohammedans, and make war on the "enemies of God."

I repeat, Sir, that the scope of my letter (which I hope is not an useless one) is no more than to hold out our Indian wars as objects of the liveliest jealousy; to suggest that the peculiar situation of the Indian empire demands a peculiar policy; and, especially, that territorial aggrandiesment, for the most part, must be little conducive to its permanent safety. But, from this last consideration results another, belonging rather to peace than war; I mean the caution with which, at the end of a successful campaign, we should reserve to ourselves any territorial acquisitions.

I had intended to reply, in this place, to some of the common arguments which are advanced for our wars in India; such as the necessity of showing our spirit, &c. &c. But the shallowness of much of that sort is so obvious, and my letter is already so much extended, that I leave this and various other particulars to those reflections of your readers which it has been my wish to awaken.

Hermes.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir,—The misunderstanding now or recently subsisting between the Company's supracargoes and the Court of Pekin, gives a momentary increase of interest to the specimens of the Portuguese intercourse with China, which were exhibited a short time since, on occasion of the Chinese preparations against the pirates who then interrupted the navigation of the adjacent seas. How far it is becoming or unbecoming, expedient or inexpedient, in the relative situations of the Chinese empire and foreign merchants, that the latter should employ the style of self-abasement here evinced to be submitted to by the Portugueze, it is not my design to examine.

It is certainly a contrast to the lofty style of the Chinese government, if, as is stated, it be true, that even now the depredations of the pirates in question are only arrested by the promotion of their chief to the rank of a mandarin of high order, and the payment to his people of a sum nearly equal to what they would gain by plunder. This proof of maritime weakness, however, would greatly mislead us, if we ventured to infer, from that alone, any want of general strength in the essential parts of the empire.

Observator.

ADDRESS.

Michael de Arriaga, Brum de Silviera, and John Joaquim de Barros, messengers from the Portuguesse nation, presume with the deepest reverence to wish his Excellency the Ciang Kinin [commander-in-chief] of Canton, ten thousand blessings and profound tranquillity.

With heart-felt gratitude, Michael de Arriaga, &c. the Portuguese foreigners acknowledge that they have received the boundless favours of the Emperor; his profound goodness being manifested by innumerable kindnesses, especially in permitting them to reside at Macao; and moreover in allowing twenty-five sail of ships to pass to and fro, by the profits arising from which they are nourished; and, while they tread the earth and eat

its herbs, they have received, and continue to receive favours beyond bounds.

Macao, from its situation, is exposed to the sea. There, Chinese and foreigners are mixed together. Hitherto, for more than two hundred years, the Portuguese have lived in peace, without any interruption, till lately that the pirates have become outrageous and cruel, roving about one very side, attacking the merchant vessels belonging to the interior, to the great detriment of trade and loss of property; but moreover it is also difficult for our vessels to go and come; hence the number of our return vessels is lessened, and provisions become in consequence more difficult to be obtained. These things are distressing.

Lifting up our eyes, we behold the majesty and virtue of the august Emperor, widely diffused over the world, and the hearts of ten thousand nations turned toward his Majesty; and in the great qualities of your Excellency, in your determination to cherish the good, by punishing the wicked, and casting forth the worthless, and thus persuading to the practice of virtue, we discern a faithful image of the royal will. Looking up to you with grateful hearts, we behold the just depository of power, and all the high attributes necessary to fulfil the important trust reposed in you by the great Emperor. We contemplate, at this time the immense means you possess for casting out the bad, and for tranquillizing the people, that all the good things of the earth may be abundant, that the seas may shine, and the rivers be clear; and we Michael de Arriaga, &c. a foreign people, enjoying the blessings of the Heavenly Empire, shall walk in the midst of the light of reason, and the day of just retribution.

Now, in this province, the war-boats are gradually fitting out for the chastisement of the pirates, and the day fast approaches for the grand undertaking that is planned for their extermination;—now therefore, we Michael de Arriaga, &c. desire to equip six sail of ships to fight conjointly with the royal war-boats of the Heavenly Empire—the Portuguese soldiers are brave and perfect, and their warlike supplies abundant; and, therefore, in fitting out the ships for the intended service, no greater sum than thirty thousand taels will be required; we, therefore, have presented an address to the viceroy, to grant us the loan of thirty thousand taels, to be repaid in the space of five years.

Prostrate on the earth, Michael de Arriaga, &c. consider, that although their name be different, they are the same as the people of the interior of the Heavenly Empire; and that consequently, in that which is properly a public affair, they cannot be so unreasonable as to meditate any recompense or reward for their services, as thereby they would forsake the footsteps of their fathers. Within a few years past, the Portuguese at Macao have fitted out two ships of war for the protection of Macao, and for the public good. So late as last month, these armed vessels of the Portuguese beat off a division of the pirate fleet, and rescued a number of merchant-vessels from destruction—the mandarins at Bocca-Tigris knew this; nay, they were themselves witnesses of the services of the Portuguese; upon whom, nevertheless, is poured a great deal of obloquy. It has been said, that although the Portuguese have ships, they have not the means, either in men, ammunition, or stores, to equip them, for active warfare. Those who hold such vilifying and backbiting language, only speak thus to obtain an opportunity to benefit themselves by the injury of others.

If this application be not accepted by your Excellency, it is, in that case, earnestly entreated, that Michael de Arriaga may be permitted to go to Canton, there humbly to offer himself to the Viceroy, and make further explanations in support of this request, that the said Michael, grovelling with his head prostrate in the dust, may reverently present his unpolished address to his Excellency, praying him graciously to look down and examine and determine on the fitness of the measure proposed.

We finally beseech your Excellency to condescend so far as to grant our request, and that you issue an edict directing the tender of our services to be accepted. To that end, this address is presented under the standards of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that he, in his benevolence, may grant that it be done as requested.

Kia, Kia, 14th Year, Tenth Moon.

ANSWER.

THE Ciang Kinin delivers an answer to the request of the messengers of the Portuguese foreigners, Michael de Arriaga, &c. praying leave to equip six ships to act with the armed vessels of the Heavenly Empire, and conjointly to fight with them, in the extermination of the pirates.

It appears, that the said foreigners have lived at Macao for upward of two hundred years, during which time they have looked up, humbly dependent on the protection and favour of the Great Emperor, in no wise different from the mercantile subjects of the interior of the Heavenly Empire, and they have indeed received favours far exceeding what have been granted to the merchants of other foreign nations. They now humbly request that they may be allowed to prepare certain ships, to go forth to battle with our armed-boats; whereby it is fully made known that it is their intention to be the enemies of our enemies, and the friends of our friends; and this, in truth, is highly proper and commendable in these foreigners, who have so long enjoyed the favours of the Emperor.

Within a few years, the pirates have been exceedingly irregular; and though notwithstanding that they are very rebellious, and create much confusion, they can occasion no material injury to the great empire, yet I, with the Viceroy, and Fu Yun, have already ordered out many brave officers and men, of more than sufficient force to exterminate for ever, or expel all the pirates from the empire. But as affairs will therefore be speedily restored to tranquillity and good order, the assistance of the said foreigners is by no means necessary: seeing, however, that they ask no more than to be permitted to accompany our war-boats, when entering upon the work of extermination, it is granted, that the ships of the said foreigners may, for the time being only, exert themselves to cooperate with our armed-boats, and for which they shall be abundantly rewarded according to their desert, by me, and the Viceroy, and Fu Yun. Thus the reply is delivered.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—I should feel much obliged, if, through the medium of your pages, any information could be gathered, as to the principle of selection which has been adopted in conferring the new honours of the Bath on the officers in the service of the Company. Whatever it may be, Sir, the ignorance, in which the public is kept on that head, is by no means calculated to do away the feelings which the friends of those officers who have been overlooked experience, on finding that it is altogether vain to endeavour to account for the actual mode of proceeding; a mode which can scarcely be agreeable to some of those who are already honoured with the distinction, while many of their veteran seniors are neglected.

I am inclined to think, Mr. Editor, that the Court of Directors have had but little voice in the matter, and that the election has been chiefly in those hands with which it is useless to contend; and it would certainly be some consolation to one who has passed many years in their service, to find they had not, in this instance, swerved from that line of impartiality which, I think, it must be admitted, they have generally shown towards their military servants.

To the honour of our illustrious Commander-in-Chief at home, tried bravery and gallant conduct are the only passports in that quarter to military honours and distinctions; and I believe at no time more than the present has impartiality been so purely exercised as in recommending the favours of the Sovereign to those who were engaged in the late momentous conflict. But, Sir, it is too much the fashion to think lightly of the victories gained in the distant regions of India;

and, although the early laurels of the Duke of Wellington, which were reaped in that country, have been, overshadowed as it were, by the broader wreaths he has since acquired in Europe, yet let it be remembered, that it was India which opened to him his career of glory; that many of his brave companions in arms, who are still fighting their country's battle in that distant clime, have not only an open foe, but an insidious climate to contend with; and that the plains of Hindostan can attest, with those of Waterloo, the inherent bravery of the British character!

The high spirit of a soldier disdains to be judged by other rules than those of justice and impartiality, and to this privilege he has an undoubted right. He casts not a thought on the value of his life, when weighed with the duty which his country imposes on him; but, when that duty is performed, his merits cry aloud, though he himself would be silent. He feels that it is not himself only, but those who fought under him that are slighted, when the Sovereign's favours are frittered away in the exercise of court favouritism, or absorbed in the vortex of *Right Honourable* patronage.

It may be said, that among so many claimants to the honour in question, all cannot be satisfied; and that many may consider themselves overlooked, while the limited number composing the Order has been the true reason for its not extending to them. This may be specious enough to those who are not aware how much seniority and gallant conduct ha been passed by in the management; and I much mistake if some of those invested with the honour can distinctly account for the preference that has been shown to them, in any other way thanth at their friends were powerful and themselves "*nothing loth.*"

I will not, Mr. Editor, entirely desert the hope, that those who have really had the power of selection in their hands, will, by some public explanation, do away the sore impressions which I know to exist, on this head, in the hearts of many of those gallant men whose lives have been one uninterrupted course of *actual* service.

I am, Sir, &c.

A Bengal Retired Officer.

January 22d.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir,—The candour of your correspondent Asiaticus, on the subject of propagating Christianity in India, is honourable to himself, and must be highly gratifying to all those who may desire that a question which involves interests of the last importance, should be discussed at the same time with freedom and moderation.

Many will unquestionably be found, who, like myself, disapprove of the procrastination recommended by this writer; yet no reasonable man will for an instant associate him with those violent opponents of the measure, who, in altogether refusing to the Hindoos the blessings of Christianity, practically renounce the principles they profess.

Your correspondent argues, in opposition to such declaimers, that it is not only *expedient* that the knowledge of the gospel should be ultimately diffused amongst our Indian subjects, but that it is the absolute *duty* of government to adopt such measures as may best secure the accomplishment of so desirable an end. He admits that the religion of the Hindoos is the grossest system of idolatry that ever degraded the humpecien ass,

and also that their moral character is of the lowest possible description. These facts he proceeds to substantiate from high and unquestionable authorities.

That a writer professing such principles should strongly deprecate the use of force, and the efforts of misguided zeal in order to convert the Hindoos to Christianity, is perfectly consistent; and here he will meet the views of all sober and reasonable men. He proceeds, however, to express considerable alarm lest we should actually endanger our Indian dominions by such precipitate and imprudent measures, and thus, "for ever put it out of our power of being the honoured instruments of imparting the light of Christianity to that benighted people." He recommends, in conclusion, that we should "wait the further progress of civilization," and expresses great doubts that the time is not yet arrived for the glorious work of evangelizing the East.

Now, this is an argument of so specious a nature that its foundation should be well examined. Do the doubts which Asiaticus expresses arise from the already-experienced effects of misguided zeal on the part of missionaries, or do the late provisions of the legislature, wherein the duty of this country to promote "*such measures as may tend to the introduction of useful knowledge, and of religious and moral improvement,*"* is fully recognized, strike him as pregnant with mischievous consequences?

That the former is not the case has surely been sufficiently proved by the vain attempts that were made, at no very distant period, to criminate those great and good men who may be justly styled the Apostles of the East. Their acquittal was indeed triumphant. The mutiny at Vellore, and the publication of a book purporting to be a life of Mahomet, were the only charges fairly brought against them; every thing else being vague and general. It appears, however, that the latter of these occurrences was scarcely noticed; and, in regard to the former, it was clearly demonstrated by a careful investigation of the matter, that the missionaries had no connection with the disturbances in question.* To complete their triumph, their characters were voluntarily and warmly supported by many who had possessed in India situations of the highest importance, and who could plead in support of these favourable impressions, a long and *actual* experience.

But, secondly, it may be said that a wider field is now opened for the exertion of imprudent zeal; and that numbers of missionaries will now flock to India, who are totally unqualified for a vocation of such importance. Let it be observed, by those who anticipate evil from considerations of this description, that there still exists an authority which has the power of granting, or withholding licences, and that the very apprehensions which they themselves entertain, will operate powerfully, not only in curbing the restlessness of precipitate zeal, but in instilling into the minds of the missionaries themselves a genuine and hearty relish for prudence and decorum.

Upon a course of conduct in strict conformity with these qualities, will depend their continuance in India; and, as in the nature of things, the total number of missionaries is not likely to be great, it cannot be doubted for an instant that their conduct will be strictly watched.

Why, then, should we delay our efforts until the further progress of civilization? I am willing to admit,

* See Section 33 of 53d George III.

* Substance of the speeches of W. Wilberforce, Esq. on the clause in the East-India bill, for promoting the religious instruction and moral improvement of the natives of the British dominions in India, on the 22d of June, and the 1st and 12th of July 1813.

Sir, that more is to be expected from a general intercourse between the nations of Europe and India, towards the spiritual emancipation of the latter, than from the direct labours of a few missionaries, whose sphere of exertion must necessarily be contracted. But can this be a sufficient excuse for us to rest upon our oars? Ought not rather the progress of hope to encourage the progress of zeal? And have we not reason to conclude that the joint operation of these two means of national instruction will, under the blessing of a superintending Providence, be attended with more extensive benefit from the influence of sympathetic feeling and mutual support?

Far be it from me to disparage for an instant the characters of those eminent individuals from whom India has derived protection, and humanity a brighter lustre: but, Sir, it is a notorious fact that the inhabitants of Christian countries, on traversing the intervening ocean, and finding themselves amongst a people where vice is not disgraceful, have exchanged for the morality of India the precepts they had been taught to revere, and done every thing but renounce in name the religion of their forefathers. Witness the habits of gross sensuality which have so often degraded the characters of European sojourners in the east, and the refined treachery that has been so exquisitely copied from the annals of oriental history. To the disgrace of Europe it must also be told, that the dark mysteries of secret assassination have not been taught in vain, when the fair promises of a projected usurper have presented the tempting prospect of political alliance.*

Now, Sir, if it should appear that the labours of the missionaries, amongst the natives of Hindostan, are calculated, under Providence, however indirectly, to raise the standard of morality amongst the European settlers, much may be surely expected towards furthering the progress of civilization and Christianity amongst our Indian subjects. Let it be considered, then, that the genuine principles of Christianity will be preached by these holy men, and though actually embraced by comparatively a few of their hearers, will most assuredly be rumoured abroad. May it not be fairly argued from these premises, that a knowledge of the sublime morality of Christianity will gradually extend throughout the continent of India, though its doctrines may long remain unknown, and that those Europeans who may hereafter land upon its shores, will find a people more capable than formerly of observing the inconsistencies between their practice and their principles, and who will shame them into at least an outward conformity with the precepts of that blessed volume which they acknowledge to contain the words of truth, and profess to venerate as the gift of God.

Thus, Sir, under the blessings of heaven, will a two-fold benefit be derived. The European character will be greatly improved, and the natives of India, in learning to respect our conduct, will gradually assimilate to our manners, and adopt our faith.

I am, Sir, &c.

CHRISTIANUS.

* Referring particularly to the conduct of Dupliex towards Nasir-Jung. It would be well if this were the only instance of the kind on record.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir,—If it were needful to say more than has appeared in my former letter, on this particular, and indeed, primary point, in the investigation of Buddhism,—that the words Buddh, Budh and God are but dialectical variations; it might seem that I could not offer a more forcible illustration than is to be found in the name of a place of religious celebrity to which I shall refer you, in the island of Java. This is Burang Budor, in the district of Cadoe. *Burang Budor* is vulgarly translated "the place of many *idols;* that is, "of many *gods.*" It is, therefore, a holy city,—a Javanese Diospolis, or Hierapolis; a city of the gods (bodhs) or buddhas.

But this fact is connected with others still more entitled to attention. Burang Budor is not a sacred place of the Buddhists, properly so called (I call all men Buddhists) but a place abounding in Braminical temples, and its *buddhas* are the gods (dius and diutas) of the Vedas. In reality, the Buddhists do not acknowledge a multitude of divinities, but make greater or less approaches to a pure *theism*; and it is on this account, that after the European fashion, they are complimented by the Bramins with the name of *atheists.* It is, at the same time, to be acknowledged, in apology for these latter, that the man who denies the existence of ninety-nine gods out of a hundred, may, almost, be called an atheist.

But this is only our first observation. The Arabs, also, have their *Wudd* (Budd); and thus we have found one common name of the deity among the Arabs, Tartars, and Hindus.* Now, an illustrious orientalist† has been at great pains to demonstrate that the Hindus, Arabs, and Tartars are the three, and the three only families of mankind; and that while all nations and languages are to be classed as belonging to one or other of these stocks, these stocks themselves, as well in language as in other characteristics, are as radically distinct from each other as can be consistent with their common derivation from one parent root. What, then, shall we say? Does the existence of the word *buddh, wudd, god,* alike in India, Tartary, and Arabia, impeach the theory of a radical difference in the populations of these countries? Does it imply that the differences in their languages are purely dialectical? Or, has one peculiar system of religion, the system of Buddhism, been universally preached to the whole of the three families of mankind; and has the word itself, native only in the country of one of them, been received and cherished as an exotic in the other two?

It is, at any rate, sufficiently remarkable, that we have now found the name of Buddha (varied dialectically) in every part of the ancient hemisphere, from the western islands (the British) of Europe, to the eastern islands of Asia. Some writers, indeed, have pretended, that the ancient religious edifices of Java are exclusively Buddhite, and not Braminical; an assertion which appears to be quite inconsistent with the fact: Java really containing some of the most extraordinary monuments of the Braminical worship, and the temples of Burang Budor being themselves Braminical. May I hazard a conjecture, that the name Burang Budor is purely vernacular, and that it is rejected with horror by the followers of the Vedas? If the ancient and popular

* See Letter I.

† Sir W. Jones.

religion of Java is Buddhist, and if the Bramins have carried their gods to a Buddhist soil, they will naturally be called Buddhas by the multitude.

One concluding fact, in the meantime, will appear certain, among so many doubtful ones; namely, the existence of Buddhism in the islands of Ceylon and Java, in situations so remote from Bengal and Tartary. Thus wide is the reception of the name of Buddha; wide, it should seem, as the habitable world; wide as the dispersion of the creatures who exist through his goodness and his power.

We have seen, Sir, in my former letter, that the space through which the name of Buddha is to be traced, does not set limits to the expansion of his worship; for we find, that while that name is pronounced by so many myriads, there is scarcely two countries, or two districts, in which the divine being to whom it is applied is not, either partly or exclusively, adored under some other appellation. Nay, so wide and so complete is sometimes the disjunction; so complete and so pitiable is human ignorance; and so intolerant and so fierce (and yet so pardonable!) is religious bigotry, that millions, who, under one name, repose upon him all their hopes and affections, load him, under another, with every pious curse! May I not call this bigotry and this ignorance pardonable? Is it not pardoned by that all-seeing power who is the object of it? We pray, at least, daily, that he will forgive "our manifold ignorances," and deliver us, on our part, from "all uncharitableness."

I have called to your recollection, Sir, that we meet with the object of the Buddhite worship under the varied names of Buddha, Jaganath, Sambunath, Maha Deo, Maha Muni, Godama, Shaga Godama, Shaca, Somono Codom, Sangal Muni, Fo, Woden, Odin, &c. I have suggested that the name of Buddha is a common, and not a proper name; and I have consequently left a sort of supposition that it would be possible to find a name of the second description elsewhere. But God can have no proper name. All names are originally attributes. We have no primitive way of distinguishing any thing from the other things which surround, but by describing its form or qualities. I have supposed the name of Buddha (Bodh, God) to imply *goodness*;* and we shall find that all the other names we can collect, in a similar manner, imply *qualities*, and are therefore applicable wherever the giver pleases to bestow them. It is thus that Mahadeo, or Mahadeva, is alike the name or title of Buddha and of Siva. It is also that of Sambunath. But Sambunath is also the name or title of Buddha; Sambunath is also Brama; and Buddha is Brahma, Siva and Vishnu.† The title of *Mahadeo* is applicable to each, because, as I have said, in my former letter, it signifies only the "Great God."

I have taken notice that the name *Jaga* is no more than a dialectical vatiation of that of Shekia,

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* Sir W. Jones translates *buddha* by *wise*; but the name, as applied to the Deity, may mean either *good* or *wise*. It is often difficult to trace the primitive meaning of a word, on account of the endless association of ideas by which, in the course of time, it becomes affected. If, in the first use of the word, the Deity was called the *wise one* (which would be a philosophic denomination), it would be obvious, at the same time, that this *wise one* was *good*. If he was first called *good*, it would be remembered that this *good one* was *wise*. Popular piety would dwell more fondly on his *goodness* than on his *wisdom*. His wisdom is the contemplation of the sage; his goodness is the concern of every human heart. I shall not lengthen this note by adding my further reasons for believing that the word *god* or *buddha* has the *popular acceptation* of *good*.

† Buddha, with the Bramins, is the ninth or latest incarnation of Vishnu.

Shaga, and Saga and Sacya. *Sacya* has been sought to be identified with *Sesac*, a name celebrated in Ethiopic or Egyptian antiquity, and which may be translated by the word *powerful*. "Jaganath" is, therefore, the "Mighty Lord;" and Jaga or Saga Godama, Godan or Woden, the "Mighty God." *Wudd* or *god* occurs in Arabia, and *goda*, *coda*, or *khoda*, is the variation in the Persian. The *Gomuta Raya* of the Jains is probably Buddha.

Shaga, *Saga*, or *Jaga-sha-Tuba*, of which title I am unable to say more at present, is plainly the same with Sacya and Jaganath.

Sambu signifies "unborn," or "unbegotten;" Sambunath is therefore the "Self-existent Lord" still another title of the Supreme Being, the "god above all gods," the "father of gods and men;" himself having no father nor creator.

Sangal is also a name of Buddha, and *Sangals*, of those who worship him. *Sangor*, Sangara, or Sancara, a town at the confluence of the rivers Mansora and Godavery, is sacred to Buddha. Is *Sangal* a variation of Sambu? Are the Sangals Cingalese (*Singala*, Ceylon)?

By *Somono Codom*, are we to understand *Sambunath Codam*, "the Lord God Eternal?"

Thus far, and decisively in the instance of Sambunath, the "Self-existent Lord," it is evidently the one divine being whom we discover under the several titles. Two further titles, however, have been mentioned, of which it remains to dispose. We have seen, among the names of Buddha, those of Mahamuni and Sangalmuni.

Mahamuni signifies the "Great Prophet." *Sangalmuni* may signify the "Prophet of Sangal" or "Sangal the Prophet;" and of the signification of the word Sangal we have arrived at no certain explanation. *Muni* signifies "a Prophet." Muni is synonymous with *Menu*. The Menus of the Bramins are fourteen prophets. Menu is usually rendered "a sage"; but a sage and a prophet are to be considered synonymous terms in eastern antiquity. The *sages* were chiefly conversant in divinity and morals, and this is also the description of a *prophet*.

The questions by which we are now stopped are these: 1. Who is meant by Mahamuni? 2. Is the name Mahamuni used indifferently with Mahadeo (the Great Prophet and the Great God)? 3. Or, if Mahamuni is that human person whom the Ravaans, or Buddhite priests, assure us died at eighty years of age, twenty-four hundred years ago, is that person an object of Buddhite worship; and, if of worship, of what kind or degree of worship?

In a succeeding letter, I shall offer what I am able on these questions; but, in the interim, allow me to express a hope, that it is from Ceylon, the country in which Buddhism is said to be preserved in its greatest purity, and the whole of which is now accessible to English research, that you will receive satisfactory information.

MYTHOLOGUS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—Beneath, you have two extracts of a letter from an officer in the Java Light Cavalry, dated Batavia, 20th July, 1815, giving an account of the late eruption at Sambawa. I apprehend that you will always regard communications, such as this which I now send, as peculiarly acceptable; and that your correspondents who thus assist you to make your Journal a valuable repository of facts and observations, from the pens of witnesses of what is described, but

whose leisure does not permit, even where the occasion might prompt it, any thing more than a brief statement or remark.

"In April last, (when I was at Sourabaya,) there was an irruption of a mountain on the Island of Sumbawa, east of Java, which, in its effects exceeds all such in the annals of history, either of Etna or Vesuvius. To give you a faint idea of it—when at Sourabaya, on the night of the 11th April, severe concussions, accompanied by loud explosions, were alarmingly experienced. About two in the morning, ashes commenced falling excessively heavy; at 6, instead of day-light, a total darkness pervaded, and continued till 12 o'clock. At this hour the atmosphere began slightly to show the light of day; but at 10 and 11 in the open air, it was utterly impossible to see one's own hand, held up before one's eyes. Accounts have since come in, of the explosions being heard at Banca, and at Amboyna: the former place distant east (in a straight line on the chart) 986 miles; the latter somewhat less, west. The ashes fell at Buitenzorg, the residence of the Governor, 30 miles south of Batavia, which is about 750 miles from the mountain. The island itself has suffered dreadfully; whole towns, villages, population, and cattle, have been destroyed. It is really out of my power to give justice to a detailed account of this work of nature; but you will soon, there is not the least doubt, see it. During the explosions, the sea, on the eastern end of Java and Madura, rose from three to seven feet, throwing the boats far inland."—

"I have spoken, in one of my former letters, of the climate of Java, so it will be useless for me to enter upon that subject; suffice it to say, that I really consider Java as one of the most agreeable and delightful spots that I have ever yet been in."

The intelligent writer mentions, in the same letter, his having collected one hundred and forty-seven specimens of different woods, the produce of Java. A. G.

For the Asiatic Journal.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE LATE CONQUEST OF CANDY.

The island of Ceylon was anciently divided into several petty states, separated from each other by mountains and rivers. In process of time, the whole was subdued by the king of Candy, or Condi, in whose hands it consisted of a few great provinces, named Candy, or Condi, Coiton, Matura, Damabar, and Sitivacca. Candy is in the centre of the island, a country full of fastnesses, and secluded from the sea coasts by almost impenetrable forests.

In the year 1505, the Portugueze commander, Almeida, obtained a footing in Ceylon, where he induced the sovereign to pay a tribute in cinnamon, on condition of being protected against the Arabs. Ceylon, however, delivered from the Arabs, found a new set of spoilers in the Portuguese, whose avarice and bigotry led to continual wars. By these sufferings, the reigning king was driven into the hands of the Dutch, whom, in 1603, he assisted against the Portugueze, which latter, being completely subdued, left the island to what has been called a still heavier oppression, in the yoke of the Dutch.

A new series of wars commenced, and in 1764, the Dutch took the city of Candy, but were soon compelled to retreat, leaving four hundred soldiers to be put to death by the Candians. In 1766, they forced the Rajah to surrender all his possessions on the coast, and to pay tribute for his remaining territory; but honoured him, at the same time, in the title of Emperor of Ceylon, and many other magnificent appellations. Permanent tranquillity, however, was not secured by this treaty; the Candians often attempting to recover by force of arms some part of their great losses.

In 1782, the English made their first

attempt upon Ceylon, where they captured Trincomalee, which, however, was shortly afterward retaken by the French fleet. The island remained in the possession of the Dutch till 1796, when it was conquered by the English, to whom, at the peace of Amiens, it was finally ceded. In 1802, it was constituted a royal government.

The King of Candy did not live on better terms with the new, than with the old possessors of the coasts. On the 20th of February, 1803, his city, from which he had previously fled, was captured by the English, by whom a garrison was placed in it. The garrison, under Major Davie, remained there till the month of June; but in that interval, sixteen officers and one hundred and seventy-two privates were massacred or otherwise destroyed by the Candians. These, with the number of those who died from the effects of the climate, either at Candy, or after their return to Columbo, made, in the whole, a mortality of little short of six hundred persons.*

The failure of our hostile attempts, says a recent writer on the spot, and the massacre of our troops in 1803, left on the mind of the Candian ruler an impression of superiority, which the feeble incursions that were made by the English during the two or three subsequent years, served rather to augment than diminish. Negociations failed, and were met by demonstrations of persevering and implacable enmity. Still, the natural strength of the territory of Candy, and the insalubrity deterred the government of Columbo from a new appeal to arms.†

In the interior, the tyrannous conduct of the Rajah of Candy toward his subjects, produced frequent insurrections; and the period was thought to be approaching when the people would rise against their sovereign, and solicit the protection of Great Britain; an anticipation which encouraged patience and dictated a cautious line of conduct.‡

In the month of March 1814, the first Adigar, a minister and governor of one of the provinces, having fallen under the displeasure of the sovereign, and being summoned to the capital, refused to obey the mandate, and raised the standard of rebellion. Having done this, he sent to Columbo, soliciting the assistance of the British, and offering to put the British crown into possession of his province. The offer was resisted by Lieut.-General Brownrigg, His Majesty's governor and commander-in-chief, "who waited for a more decided testimony of the feelings of the Candian people," and contented himself with detaching a small force to the frontier, to protect it against invasion by either of the Candian parties.

The Adigar, who was soon routed by the Rajah's troops, fled into the British territories, and implored an asylum, which was not granted him but with the utmost circumspection. A public reception was refused him, and he was only admitted to an audience of the governor, at the country-house of the latter.*

"The detachment which the governor had stationed near the frontiers," says the writer before quoted, "had been withdrawn, as the motive which induced him to send it there no longer existed; and the Court of Candy seeing nothing in this measure but another imaginary indication of our weakness, and flushed with its recent triumph over the Adikar, caused preparations for war to be made throughout the whole of its territories. But while the government was in daily expectation of hearing that the enemy had invaded our frontiers, its indignation and horror were excited by the perpetration of an act of savage barbarity on ten unoffending inhabitants of the British settlements.

"These unfortunate men had resorted to a village within the Candian limits for their usual purposes of traffic, when they were seized and sent to Candy, where, without the imputation of crime or the form of trial, they were mutilated in a most shocking manner: seven died on the spot, and the remaining three arrived in Columbo with their arms, noses, and ears cut off, presenting a spectacle calculated to awaken the most lively feelings of pity and resentment."

* The number was 592.

† Narrative of Events which have recently occurred in the Island of Ceylon. 8vo. 1815.

‡ Idem.

* For the rebellion of Eheilapola, consequent slaughter of his family, &c. See page 157. "The capital punishments of the Candians," says a writer, "are always attended with some aggravating cruelty."

"A proclamation," continues this writer, "was issued, which, while it had the effect of restoring the natives of our own territories to the British limits, held out to the people of the Kandian country every encouragement to a continuance of friendly and uninterrupted intercourse. It was of primary importance, at the outset of our proceedings, that the King's subjects should know they were not implicated by our government as parties to his aggression, and so guardedly worded was that part of the proclamation which alluded to the conduct of the Court itself, that it would have been difficult to gather from it what were the ultimate intentions of our governments."

The British governor, in the mean time, had been preparing for war. He had applied to the Presidency of Madras for assistance, and proposed commencing operations in the month of February. He was, also, employed in cultivating a good understanding with the Candian chiefs. In this state of things, we are to be the less surprised at the outrage above related, or that hostilities were soon after commenced by an actual incursion of the Candian troops.

The breaking out of the war with Nipal, robbed General Brownrigg of the assistance which he had expected from India; but he had now acquired too strong a confidence of success, and things, perhaps, were too far advanced, to permit him to relinquish the enterprize. On the 10th of January, 1810, his excellency issued the following proclamation, in which it is observable that the sufferings of the Candians, and not the injuries sustained by the British, appear the principal occasion of the war. "His Excellency," it is said, in the proclamation, "could not hear with indifference the prayers of the inhabitants of five extensive provinces, constituting more than one half of the Candian kingdom, who, with one unanimous voice raised against the tyranny and oppression of their ruler, taking up arms in defence of their lives, or flying from his power, implored the protection of the British government, while the most convincing circumstances indicated corresponding sentiments from the same causes in other provinces less within the reach of direct communication. Neither could his Excellency contemplate without the liveliest emotions of indignation and resentment, the atrocious barbarity recently perpetrated in Candy upon ten innocent subjects of the British government—seven of whom instantly died of their sufferings, and three miserable victims were sent, in defiance, with their mutilated limbs, across the limits, to relate the distressing tale, and exhibit the horrid spectacle in the eyes of an insulted government and an indignant people in the capital of the British settlements.

"In the perpetrator of these acts, his Excellency convincingly recognizes the true author of that implacable animosity which has constantly been opposed to every approach of friendly intercourse so often attempted on the part of his Majesty's government.

"No shadow of doubt now remains that the rejection of all relations of amity originated and continues with the King alone, and that the people are no otherwise parties to such a policy, than as they are compelled to become so by a coercion alike hostile to the British interests, and intolerable to themselves.

"To him and his advisers is imputable the impossibility, proved by repeated trials, of terminating, by any just or defined conditions, a state of relations unsettled and precarious beyond all precedent—which bears no essential character of a peace, nor has any title to that appellation—which yields no solid tranquillity or safe intercourse, but perpetuates the alarms of war without its remedies—and which, to continue any longer after a public unquivocal act of hostility, would be to sanction injury and encourage insult.

"By the irresistible influence of these feelings and considerations, his Excellency had become convinced of the unavoidable necessity of resolving to carry His Majesty's arms into the Candian country. In this, however, he has been anticipated by the irruption of an armed Candian force into the British territory, who, having pursued the fugitive inhabitants across the boundary river of Sitawaka, fired upon them from the opposite bank, and finally, crossing that river in arms into the Hewagam corle, proceeded to commit depredations on His Majesty's subjects.

"This measure therefore supersedes every deliberate consideration, and leaves no choice but that of repelling the hostile forces from the British frontier.

"But it is not against the Candian nation that the arms of His Majesty are directed; his Excellency proclaims hostility against that tyrannical power alone, which has provoked, by aggravated outrages and indignities, the just resentment of the British nation, which has cut off the most ancient and noble families in his kingdom, deluged the land with the blood of his subjects, and, by the violation of every religious and moral law, become an object of abhorrence to mankind.

"For securing the permanent tranquillity of these settlements, and in vindication of the honour of the British name; for the deliverance of the Candian people from their oppressions; in fine, for the subversion of that Malabar dominion which during three generations has tyrannized over the country, his Excellency has resolved to employ the powerful resources placed at his disposal.

"His Excellency hereby proffers to every individual of the Candian nation the benign protection of the British government; exhorts them to remain without fear in their dwellings, to regard the armed forces who pass through their villages as protectors and friends, and to co-operate with them for the accomplishment ot these beneficial objects.

"In their march through the country, the most rigorous discipline will be observed by the British troops; the peaceable inhabitants will be protected from all injury in their persons and property, and payment will scrupulously be made for every article of provisions which they furnish. Their religion shall be held sacred, and their temples respected. The power of His Majesty's arms will be exerted only against those, who, deserting the cause of their country, oppose the progress of His Majesty's troops, and of their own countrymen united in arms for their deliverance.

"Lastly, his Excellency promises, in the name of His Majesty the King of Great Britain, to the chiefs, the continuance of their respective ranks and dignities; to the people, relief from all arbitrary severities and oppressions, with the fullest protection of their persons and property; and to all classes, the inviolate maintenance of their religion and the preservation of their ancient laws and institutions, with the extension of the blessings resulting from the establishment of justice, security and peace, which are enjoyed by *the most favoured nations living under the safeguard* of the British crown."

On the 11th of January, 1815, the first division, under Major Hook, crossed the boundary river of Sitivacca, and marched the same day to Ruanwelle, the first fortified post within the Candian country, which was carried after a very trifling opposition from the King's troops, and without any loss on either side.

The people of the three corles which had lately erected the popular standard, who had sustained constant defeats, were elated to the greatest degree on seeing the British detachment actually on its march. At Ruanwelle the detachment was joined by his Excellency.

The progress of the several divisions toward the surrounding heights of Candy, where it was intended they should all concentrate, was but partially interrupted by the enemy. The passage of the Maha Oye river, which lay in the route of Major Hook's division, was unsuccessfully disputed by a small body of the King's troops; but they were soon dislodged from their position by the advanced guard, under Lieutenant Foulkstone, who forded the stream with great gallantry; but the opportunity for bringing the enemy to action was not allowed him, as the post was deserted on his approach.

The most important and tenable positions in Candy are the passes of the Balani mountains and those of Gallegederah and Geriagamma, and it was at these places that the greatest stand was expected to be made.

Lieutenant-Colonel O'Connell, commanding the second division, having on the 2d. February pursued a body of the enemy to the foot of the Balani mountain, found himself within a mile of the principal battery, which he determined on attacking without waiting for any additional force. This was successfully done by the advance, under Major Moffat.*

(To be concluded next month.)

* See Narrative of Recent Events, &c.

ON THE CURE OF ULCERS.—BY DR. W. AINSLIE.

(Concluded from page 15.)

I Have, since that period, experienced the same happy effects from the use of the Balsam of Peru in a case of sphacelous bubo, and have now under my care two more cases of phagadenic ulcer, in which I witness the same wonderful, I may say saving powers, of this long-neglected drug. The one is a recruit lately from England, who, having been blistered on the abdomen during a bowel complaint,* had a dreadful sphacelous affection thereby induced; and in all probability we should have seen the intestines laid bare in a few days, but for the Balsam of Peru, which put an immediate stop to the disease. The other case is in a soldier who has been *ten years* in India, and whose back, from slight punishment, put on a sphacelous appearance, and who, I have no doubt, from the rapidity of the first advances of the malady, would soon have been carried off, had he not been rescued by the medicine in question.

When applied to scrophulous sores, I have found this balsam to have nearly the same healing quality; but scrophula being a disease depending upon a particular state of the general habit, we are not entitled to look for a radical cure from external applications. It also, I have discovered, heals primary syphilitic ulcers; but in such cases I should give a preference to the immediate use of some powerful exharotic, to prevent, as soon as possible, the absorption of the venereal virus into the body. But however excellent may be the qualities of the medicine in perhaps every case of foul ulcer, its great powers, as far as I have been able to judge, are most conspicuous in what are called sphacelous or phagadenic affections, which are well known to be ever of a most dangerous nature, and have been but too frequently found to set our utmost exertions at defiance.

Much has been written regarding phagadenic ulcer, much asserted, doubted, and contradicted, from the days of Celsus to the present time. Indeed, from its appearing in situations so opposite, and amongst descriptions of men so different, it is not surprising that the question of its cause should have afforded occasion for so much conjecture. Some have imagined that it must be ever, more or less, accompanied with a scorbutic taint, from its being so frequently observed amongst men who have been some months at sea, and brought on by the slightest causes, when the body is once prepared for it; an opinion which, perhaps, might at first sight gain confidence in this country, from the great proportion of malignant ulcers at all times found in the naval hospitals. Others again, allege, that it is altogether unconnected* with any scorbutic affection. Doctor Lind also holds out a caution against confounding the real scorbutic ulcer with others of a malignant nature.† Mr. Home says that malignant ulcer is by no means connected with the sea-scurvy, but may happen as well to those who have never been at sea at all, as to those who have.‡ And Dr. Trotter, whose judgment is excellent, and whose zeal and industry are certainly most exemplary, observes, that the malignant ulcer, for the most part, attacks men who have returned lately from warm climates;§ and he hints, at the same time, a suspicion, that a long and excessive use of spirituous liquors will most frequently be found to precede its appearance. He further remarks, that the free use of ardent spirits, with a diet of salt provisions, under a *burning sun*, constitutes a mode of life not natural to man; and must therefore produce disorders that depend upon the protracted action of inordinate stimuli; and such he conceives to be the beginning, progress, and issue of malignant ulcer. In justification of this opinion, in so far as it relates to the ef-

* Dr. Blane also takes notice of the malignant ulcer being brought on by this cause, as happened in the Ganges, 74, in the West-Indies, in 1796. Blane's Diseases of Seamen, pages 506, 507, third edit.

* Doctor Blane himself seems doubtful on this subject; and mentions ulcers, though apparently of the most malignant and scorbutic nature, that neither yielded to the use of lime-juice, nor were attended with any other symptoms of scurvy. See Blane's Diseases of Seamen, pages 507 and 508, third edit.

† See Lind on the Scurvy, page 154.

‡ See Home's Treatise on Ulcers, pages 106, 107.

§ See Medicina Nautica, vol. 3, page 468.

fects of ardent heat, I can affirm, that so great is the fear of producing phagedena in this country, in the hot months, that men are punished with great caution during that period; a caution rendered more necessary, perhaps, from this consideration, that the description of men who in general are punished, are the hardest livers in the corps. It would seem as if the malignant ulcer *amongst seamen* had but lately made its appearance in Europe; for Dr. Trotter, in another part of his work, in describing it, such as he found it at the time he writes (about November 1798), says, "we cannot assert that this is a new disease; "but we meet with nothing in authors "on surgery that is satisfactory, in either the history of the symptoms, or "method of cure."* He talks of it with absolute loathing, as something that had not been before in that frightful shape; and at page 196 of the same volume, tells us, that he had never in any instance, remarked it assume the complexion of a scorbutic ulcer, properly so called, which is ever distinguished by a dark coloured fungeous mass on its surface. The medical gentlemen of the navy have, on some occasions, given these ulcers the name of *contagious* ulcers; but they are in fact, the same as the sloughing phagedena,† though rendered perhaps more malignant by peculiar circumstances of mode of life, &c. But it is not my business, at this time, to discuss the theories and opinions of ingenious men, nor to search after ultimate causes. There is one thing too well established, and that is, that the phagedenic ulcer, from whatever cause it may spring, is of a most destructive nature: nor have I any doubt but that the ulcers I saw in the Naval Hospital at Madras were exactly of the same nature as those described by Dr. Trotter, as occurring in Europe, as were also those which came under my own care, as well amongst the Europeans at St. Thomas's Mount, *as amongst the natives in the field hospital at Hurryhur.* The Europeans were just landed, in the hottest month of the year, from a long voyage, and from the use of ardent spirits and salt provisions. The sepoys, on the other hand, were in their own climate, and two hundred miles from the sea; they had never tasted salt meat in their lives, nor a drop of spirituous liquor. But the scurvy is now generally allowed to be no more than a state of debility induced by the abstraction of a sufficiently nourishing aliment, and may happen at land, as well as at sea, when the human frame is not properly supported;* and hence we may not be altogether authorized in saying, that malignant ulcer is *not* connected with scurvy, because it often happens in inland situations. But of this enough.

To proceed, then, I shall simply state, that phagedenic ulcer, from whatever cause it may originate, is very frequent in India, as well amongst natives on shore (in the most interior districts) as at sea, from the testimony of his Majesty's navy surgeons, who in this country, I have been informed, are under the necessity of sending more men on shore at the different ports, with this, than with any other complaint. At Bombay it has got the name of *gongola lethefera*, where it has, on various occasions, been most destructive amongst seafaring men. In general terms I should say, that the phagedenic ulcer would seem to be induced, for the most part, by slight external injuries operating upon an irritable frame, already predisposed to the malady by some *debilitating influence;* such as long continued cold and wet, intense heat, heat and moisture combined, deficiency of diet, whether animal or vegetable, great fatigue, watchfulness, and perhaps the inordinate stimulus of ardent spirits inflaming a body, breathing an unwholesome air; and otherwise not properly supported. But in whatever manner it may be brought on, the Balsam of Peru appears to me to have extraordinary powers in the cure of it; and so convinced am I of this, that in the cases which have last come under my care of phagedenic ulcer, to the virtues of the balsam *alone, as an external application*, unassisted by any internal remedy whatever, have I entirely trusted for a cure, and with success.

The chief things to be noticed on the first day's using the balsam, are, a certain sensation of tickling over the face of the

* See Medicina Nautica, Vol. II, page 197.

† The enlightened and humane Dr. Blane has proved beyond a doubt, that the malignant ulcer is infectious, and recommends the same cautions regarding it that he urges in other contagious diseases. See Blane's Diseases of Seamen, page 503, 3d edition.

* Dr. Lind, in his Treatise of the Scurvy, gives an account of a gentleman who was confined for some time in a jail in Edinburgh, being seized with a true scurvy, page 134, 3d edition.

sore; the comfort the patient almost immediately feels from the medicines destroying the offensive odour of putrid ichor; that from this period the sore does not spread; the general ease the person perceives in himself; and lastly, the evident effects that the remedy begins to produce on the appearance of the ulcer, by loosening the disorganized matter from the edges. On the second day, much of this commonly comes away with the dressings, and the patient begins to complain that the balsam smarts him excessively, from its being no longer in immediate contact with corrupt slough, but with more sensible parts: his spirits begin to get up, and his pulse becomes fuller. On the third day, the favourable symptoms are progressive; and I think that, for the most part, by the end of the fourth or fifth day, the surface of the ulcer is clean, sleep and appetite return, the wasting sweats cease, in short, the hectic diathesis gradually goes off. Every day after this is marked by symptoms of recovery: new granulations are seen rising up, red and firm, and at this time I have found it necessary to lay aside the use of the Balsam of Peru, and substitute for it simple cerate dressings, supported by a tighter bandage, or by the plaister slips, as recommended by Mr. Baynton of Bristol, to prevent the too rapid growth of new substance. This, I say, I have been under the necessity of doing on two accounts, having observed that this balsam, when the sore is once completely cleaned, not only smarts extremely, but often causes to bleed the tender parts which its own regenerating power has produced. An ulcer having thus been rendered simple, will of course, with proper management, heal up without further trouble.

This medicine, no doubt, operates in a great degree by its stimulating quality, which is considerable, though this is but a general property. There are certainly other occult virtues which it possesses (as there are in all remedies which have uncommon powers in particular disease), and which, as depending on the ultimate and characterizing essence of things, will, I fear, long be out of our power to explain. The voracity, if I may be allowed the expression, with which it consumes the ichor of phagedena, is to me wonderful, as is also the capability it seems to possess of expelling fetor. Nor must its balancing effect be overlooked, which gives so much relief to the sufferers, and by which it in a manner soothes whilst it afflicts; for in the midst of the most painful smarting from the application, I have often heard the patient declare, that he would willingly bear it, for the sake of the ease and glowing comfort that he knows by experience must follow.

I have been the more surprized to find these virtues in this drug, having no where seen it even mentioned by any late writer on ulcers. Dr. Cullen, in his Materia Medica,* takes but little notice of it; and in what he does say is in very vague terms. "This balsam," he observes, "is of a stronger flavour than the others, "but what peculiar virtues may arise from "this *has* not been ascertained." We are told by Dr. Lewis, that it is procured from the *Myroseylon Peruiferum*, growing in Peru, and that is prepared by coction in water; and it would appear by the Literary Journal,† that it has lately been discovered that the *Balsam of Tolu* is also procured from the same plant, by a different process (incision), and not from the Toliceferen, as had long been supposed. It is somewhat singular that Woodville, in his Medical Botany, should make no mention of the *Myroseylon Peruiferum*; nor is it to be found in the list of Indian plants published by Dr. William Roxburgh: so it is to be presumed, that it has not yet been observed in our Asiatic territories. In a late public communication to Dr. Berry, I expressed a wish that the *Myroseylon Peruiferum* should be brought to India; and from what I have had the honour to state, I trust it will be evident, that the introduction of the tree here, where it would in all probability thrive, would be a great blessing, and which there is every reason to believe may be easily effected, either from the West Indies, or through that medium.

I have thus, Honorable Sirs, taken the liberty of laying before you, what is, I believe, a new method of treating one of the most dreadful diseases to which the human frame is subject in this country. As far as it has been tried by me, it has in no one instance failed; and should it be found, from a more extensive practice, to prove equally efficacious in the sphacelous affections of cold climates, and to

* See Cullen's Materia, vol. ii, page 190.
† Vol. i, p. 339.

arrest the progress of that malignant ulcer, which has lately done so much mischief amongst our brave seamen, it will be to me a source of infinite happiness, there being, in my mind, no satisfaction equal to that which arises from a conviction of having been, in any degree, the means of alleviating the sufferings of humanity.

I have the honour, &c. &c. &c.
WHITELAW AINSLIE, M.D.
Surgeon, 2d Batt. Artillery.

St. Thomas's Mount,
Aug. 25, 1806.

For the Asiatic Journal.

A JOURNAL OF A TOUR IN THE ISLAND OF JAVA.

(By a Gentleman resident at Batavia.)

Buitenzorg to Cessaroor.

WE left Buitenzorg, the country residence of the Governor, on the 26th April last; the weather unusually fine, the thermometer at 75°. On ascending the hill to the south of the Chinese village, we were saluted by the cool morning breeze from the mountains, which contributed, with the enchanting beauties of the scenery, to diffuse a general glow of cheerful animation in us all. We pursued our way directly to the *Blue Mountains*, or Goonong Geddee, leaving the Salak mountain to the right. The hills, as is usual in the early part of the day, were perfectly clear and defined, and therefore formed a grand and picturesque background to the landscape, which, indeed possessed every advantage and every grace belonging to a diversified and fortunate arrangement of hill, dale, wood, water, villages, and luxuriant cultivation; the latter, in particular, not only delighted the eye, by the rich variety of every gradation of shade, between the darkest green and the palest yellow, but it filled the mind with a rational *home-felt* satisfaction, arising from the contemplation of the beauties of nature, the bounties of Providence, and the blessings that result from a wise and enlightened administration.

Cessaroor to Tungo.

From Cessaroor to Tungo, the road was in many places so steep as to render our progress in carriages somewhat tedious; and, finding our horses themselves unable to advance, we had recourse to the assistance of a pair of buffaloes, yoked by means of a long rope in front of the horses; the usual expedient in travelling over the mountainous parts of the island.

Barbarity of Daëndels.

Tungo is a small village at the foot of the Mukmadan. Here we got on horseback, and began to ascend the pass over the mountain. In some places, the road seems to have been made with incredible labour; the hill being cut through to the depth of twenty, thirty, and even fifty feet. This road, which extends from Bantam to Bysookee, upward of seven hundred miles, and runs in some places through the centre of the island, over vast ranges of mountains, was the work of Marshal Daëndels. As a monument of the grandeur of his designs (if grandeur consist in surmounting difficulties), it must certainly claim our admiration; but when we consider the dreadful sacrifice of human life it has occasioned, together with its comparative inutility, we cannot but despise the vain-glory that projected the undertaking, and condemn the barbarous cruelty that accomplished it! Whole districts were depopulated, to furnish labourers, who were dragged, like condemned wretches, to the scene of toil, misery, and famine. This day we passed over a spot where thousands are known to have perished in the course of a few days, through absolute want; and we were informed, that till lately, the bones of the unhappy victims, strewed over the place, bore testimony to the horrid mortality. They are now decayed, or removed.

Chipanas.

After crossing the mountain, we arrived at Chipanas. This place is so called from a remarkable hot spring in its neighbourhood; *chi*, in the Sunda language, signifying "water," and *panas*, "hot." The

climate of this place is so remarkably fine; and the soil, a decomposition of volcanic materials,* so fertile, that it was converted by the Dutch into a government garden, whence European vegetables and fruit, were sent to Buitenzorg and Batavia, in the greatest perfection. The garden is still in existence and in high order.

Goonong Geddee.

At this place, we had a view of the Goonong Geddee or *Great Mountain*, and were so near, as to be able to discern a flag-staff which has been lately erected by the Lieutenant Governor, who, with a few gentlemen of his family, were the only Europeans that have ever ascended it. Its height above the sea, is computed to be from eight to nine thousand feet; and the thermometer, on the summit, sinks to 39° and 40°. The view from the top was described to us as truly magnificent, commanding a distinct prospect, in all directions, of at least two hundred miles extent, and therefore comprehending a circuit of twelve hundred. On the summit of the mountain, Mr. Raffles has laid a marble slab, with the following inscription: "Sacred to the memory of the Right Hon. "Gilbert, Earl of Minto, who, in October "1811, first established the British Go-"vernment in Java and the Eastern Seas."

Preanger Regencies.

Approaching Chanjore, we were met by the Regent, who escorted us with much ceremony, and a band of mountain music, to his residence, where we were treated with the utmost attention and rural hospitality. A bountiful board was spread in the European style, and a plentiful supply of excellent wine crowned the banquet.

Native Music.

In the course of the evening, we were entertained with several specimens of Javanese dancing. The performers were chiefly women who make a livelihood by exhibiting their professional skill to the natives of the country, who are remarkably partial to this amusement; indeed, so much do they delight in it, that almost every man of consequence, who can afford it, keeps a regular set of *Rongiens*, or dancing-girls, in his pay, as well as a band of native music. The Regents themselves, are all excellent dancers.

The Gomblong, or band of Javanese music, consists of a great variety of instruments, and requires many performers. The instruments are chiefly composed of a sort of bell-metal, formed into vessels of various sizes. These vessels are placed with the mouths downward, on wooden frames, so constructed as to prevent a jarring vibration when the instrument is sounded; six or eight of these vessels, of the smaller sort, are chimed by each performer, who uses, for the purpose, a short stick, muffled with cloth or India-rubber. The music produced by this band is indescribably sweet and melodious, particularly at a little distance.

Here, also, we saw an old blind bard of the mountains, who sung the heroes of former times, accompanying his strains with the wild notes of an instrument which answered to a harp, called *Trawengsa*, and only known in the Preanger Regencies.

The Chuce.

The cultivation of grain is less attended to in this part of Java than in most others; and hence there are vast tracts of waste lands, overgrown with long rank grass, and abounding with tigers, wild boars, and deer; the hunting of which, particularly the last, constitutes the chief amusement of the natives of rank, who, in the proper season (the dry weather, when the grass is easily burnt), assemble their dependents, and take the field for a week or fortnight. We had fortnnately an opportunity of being present at one of these hunts. Being posted on the top of a small hill, round which, to the distance of a mile, the grass was allowed to remain, it being burnt on the adjacent lands some days before, and consequently the deer, for the most part, driven for shelter into this spot. A chain of hunters, chiefly mounted on horseback, accompanied by dogs, was formed on the outside of the

* The hills, which run in a continued range through Java, from west to east, are wholly volcanic; and most of them exhibit appearances of having been in a state of actual eruption. Since the conquest of the island by the English, three of these have burst forth; and innumerable earthquakes have been felt in different parts. The most tremendous and extraordinary volcanic explosion on record, occurred during last April on this island, of Sumbawa, five hundred and fifty miles to the east of Java. The ashes fell in such quantities over the eastern and central districts of the island, as to obscure the sun for many days, and to cover the surface of the earth from two to eight inches deep. The dark and heavy appearance of the atmosphere extended as far westward as Bantam; and sounds, like a distant cannonade, were heard at Bencoolen and Minto. [See *Asiatic Intelligence*, Article *Java*, page 92.]

jungle; and, on a signal given, the circle began to close in toward the centre, driving before it all the deer that happened to be within the limits. By the time the hunters were fairly within view, hundreds of deer were running about in all directions. The horsemen, armed with a knife, or short sword, pursued them with astonishing ardour and intrepidity, considering the ground they rode over; but their horses are so well trained and accustomed to the sport, that accidents do not so often occur as might be expected.

When once the herd is fairly surrounded, it seldom happens that many are fortunate enough to effect their escape, so numerous and so keen are their assailants. The destruction of these animals is frequently very great; seventy, eighty, or a hundred, are often sacrificed in one day. The flesh, salted, and dried in the sun, is called *dinding*, and is considered by the natives a great delicacy. It keeps a whole year.

Horsemanship.

The art of horsemanship is held in the highest respect by these people. In front of the residence of every man of consideration, there is a place dedicated to the purpose of equestrian exercises.

District of Cheribon.

We spent as much time in this interesting part of the island as circumstances would admit. Crossing the river Chatanduy, at the village of Chawa, which separates the Preanger Regencies from the district of Cheribon, we entered the latter country. This extensive district was one of the first that experienced the blessings of emancipation from feudal tyranny. On landing on the eastern bank of the river, we were greeted by the acclamations of the inhabitants, who congratulated us on entering the land of liberty, crying, "Welcome to the English, who have made us *free and happy!*"

Dutch Oppression.

Between Chawa and Chamus, a considerable town, the country is in the highest state of cultivation. The remains of a few demolished coffee-gardens, now converted into *samas*,* seemed to indicate that the people already began to know the value of liberty. Under the Dutch administration, they were compelled to cultivate coffee, and every article required by government, which they were forced to deliver, either for very inadequate payment, or for none at all. This sort of cultivation was very appropriately termed "forced deliveries;" an oppressive system which the English have happily abolished.

Kawali.

From Chamus our route lay through a wild, uncultivated, and almost uninhabited country, intersected by ravines, swelling into mountains, and overgrown with high grass jungles; and it was not till our arrival at the town of Kawali that we could perceive the least appearance of population. This place is remarkable for its having afforded an asylum to the fugitives who took shelter here, after the destruction of the kingdom of Pajajarum by its Mahomedan conquerors. Some ancient implements, and other relicts, which they are said to have brought with them, are still preserved with the greatest reverence, by the present *Tommongong*, who is a lineal descendant from the royal stock. At Kawali, we saw some curious inscriptions, in characters which cannot now be decyphered.

Religious Antiquities.

On the introduction of Mahomedanism into Java, it was the intolerant policy of the conquerors to destroy or efface every vestige of the former religion, and to abolish as much as possible the remains of former usages. Hence the dilapidated state of the stupendous monuments of Hindu worship, which are scattered in all directions over the country; and hence the diminished, though still unsubdued attachment of the people to the institutions of their forefathers; to this day, the religion of Mahomed, for the most part, is but imperfectly engrafted on the people. Its forced tenets have never superseded their enthusiastic partiality for the romantic legends of their ancient history, which are intimately connected and interwoven with the Hindu mythology; nor have they completely obliterated their devotion toward the sacred remains of their former worship.—Hitherto, these important monuments of antiquity have excited but little interest in the European rulers of the land; inscriptions that would have enlightened history have been allowed to remain in

† Sama, a water-meadow, or portion of ground levelled for the reception of water, and so situated as to be susceptible of artificial irrigation. It is by far the most valuable description of land.

obscurity; and structures that defy the imitation of modern art, to moulder into premature decay. It has happily been the care of the British government to prevent the further dilapidation of these interesting relics by assignments of land for their future maintenance.

Empire of Solo.

On the 8th May, we crossed the river Lolong, which bounds Cheribon to the east, and the dominions of the Emperor of Solo to the west. Its course is nearly north and south; and it was two hundred yards broad, and about two feet deep, at the time we crossed it.

Dyiehehur.

At three miles from this river, we passed through the once flourishing, but now almost deserted town of Dyiehehur. The frequent ravages of a desperate set of pirates, who infest the southern coast of the island, have reduced this place to its present insignificance. The town, together with the district of the same name, is made over by the Emperor as a provision for the Prince Royal. It is governed by an Inzaby.

From Dyiehehur to Maganang, the road lay over mountains, and through forests, with hardly any appearance of cultivation or inhabitants.

Forest of Dyiehehur.

On the following day, we performed a long and arduous journey of nearly fifty miles, through the forest of Dyiehehur, a route which has never before been attempted by Europeans. On leaving Maganang, the road entered at once into a thick forest of bamboos, which grow in clumps at some distance from each other, leaving the space between perfectly unoccupied with any kind of vegetation. At a considerable height, the trees branch off and meet, giving a mutual support, and forming a canopy, so close and thick as almost to exclude the light at mid-day. Each clump forms, with the adjacent ones, on every side, natural lofty gothic arches, which in the deep gloom that surrounds them, except from the partial light of torches, present as grand and awfully romantic a scene, as can be well imagined. The road, or rather path, through the forest is so seldom passed, that it was frequently hardly distinguishable. In some places, it lay over steep mountains, and almost abrupt precipices, and, in others, followed the courses of rivers, or wound through the mazes of deep ravines. Our horses were fortunately excellent, or we could not possibly have surmounted the difficulties we had to encounter. As it was, our journey was completed by twelve o'clock in the day, when we arrived safely at Algi Barang. The road we travelled that day is much infested by tigers, leopards, &c. and a follower of ours was actually seized by one of these destructive animals, and much torn, before he could be rescued by his companions.

District of Banjermass.

The district of Banjermass, which we had now reached, is one of the richest and most fertile in the island. The soil is remarkably fine, and it possesses unbounded facilities for irrigation.

The town of Banjermass itself is situated on the southern bank of the beautiful river Sirayer, which falls into the South Sea about fifteen miles lower down; it is navigable to a considerable distance. The river is held in great esteem by the Javanese, and is highly distinguished in their legendary fables or traditions;—the milky-way is supposed to be only the reflection of this wonderful river in the heavens.

The Tommongong, or chief officer of this place, who is married to a sister of the Emperor, was very assiduous in his attentions. His Dalum, or palace, was given up for the accommodation of our party, and every thing that could contribute to our comfort or entertainment was most considerately provided. In the evening we were entertained by an exhibition of Wyongs, who represented the marvellous feats of some of their ancient heroes.

In the course of our journey through Banjermass, we remarked the more than ordinary hospitality of the people, who actually placed fruits and refreshments along the road that we were to pass!

Volcano.

On reaching the village of Bladdran, some of the gentlemen of our party determined to pay a visit to the celebrated Goonong Prow. This mountain is so called from *Goonong*, a "hill," and *Prow*, a "ship," which it is supposed to resemble.

From Bladdran we proceeded on horseback on our excursion. We crossed the Cally Leoruyu over a bamboo bridge, and

passed through several deep ravines, and then, for about two miles, along a ridge of regular, though not very steep ascents, which brought us to the foot of the mountain, where a pretty little village, called Kamanka, is situated. From this spot we enjoyed a very strikingly grand prospect of the country beneath us, to a great extent; after surveying which for some minutes, we commenced our journey up the hill. The ascent was so steep and stony as to be in some places almost inaccessible; in others, we were assisted in ascending by the dilapidated remains of a flight of stone steps, which have evident marks of great antiquity, yet which must have sustained some dreadful convulsion of nature; as no effects of time, however remote the period of their construction, could so have completely demolished a work, which the durability of the materials, and solidity of the construction, seem calculated to perpetuate. The greater part of this wonderful memorial of human industry is buried under huge masses of rock and lava. As we ascended, we collected undoubted proof that the mountain has, at some period, been in a state of volcanic eruption. Near the summit, we discovered a crater, about half a mile in diameter, which was still burning. The bottom was chiefly composed of sulphur. In the deepest parts, where water had collected, the hot air or steam that passed through it communicates a boiling heat; and the smoke that issued forth had a dark appearance, and impregnated the air to a considerable distance with a strong and unpleasant stench, resembling the washings of a foul gun. The smoke and hot steam issued from a variety of places; but, in the deepest part, where a large pool of water had collected, from which there was no visible outlet, it boiled most furiously, the ebullitions rising, with a considerable rushing noise, to the height of from three to five feet. The ground, or rather brimstone rock, under our feet, was in many places heated, and it sounded hollow when stamped on;—the whole of this immense mass of brimstone seemed as if it had once been in a liquid state, but it was now so consolidated that it was difficult to separate the smallest particle with the point of a stick.

Braminical Temples.

Hence we pursued our way in a N. W. direction, by a difficult and very rugged path, which at length, brought us to the entrance of an extensive plain or table-land, surrounded, on all sides but one, by a ridge about a thousand feet above the level of the plain. The plain, at some very remote period, was doubtlessly the crater of a vast volcano. On its border, we discovered four very ancient temples, built of hewn stone. They were greatly dilapidated; but it was evident that the injuries they had sustained must have been the effect of some violent shock or convulsion of the earth. The largest of them occupies a square of about forty feet. The walls are ten feet thick, and the height is about thirty-five feet: the chamber within, to which there is but a single entrance, is not more than twenty feet square. The roof, which is arched to a point in the centre, is about twenty feet high; so that the whole building is almost one solid mass of masonry, composed of the most durable and finest cut stone, in blocks of from one to two feet long, and about nine inches thick. These walls, however, constructed as described, were rent from top to bottom. It was particularly observed, that little or no injury had been done by vegetation; the climate being here adverse to the production of the plant whose roots are so destructive to buildings on the plain. The cornices and entablatures of these buildings still exhibit specimens of delicate and very elegant sculpture.

Several deep excavations were observed in the neighbourhood, made in search of gold utensils, images, and coins, many of which, from time to time, have been dug up here.

From these ruins, we proceeded round the border of the plain, which was covered with scattered ruins and large fragments of hewn stone, to a considerable distance, till we reached the centre of it, where we found four other temples similar to those already described, which we proceeded to examine; but in effecting which, we experienced more difficulty than we expected. The ground, in many places, was a complete bog or quagmire, which threatened to sink under our feet. Our guide sounded with great caution before us, as if conscious of the dan-

ger of some particular spots, which he carefully avoided.

These latter temples are in much better condition than the former, and the sculpture was, in many places, quite perfect. We observed several Hindu images, and among the rest, that of Vishnu, which convinced us that this spot was formerly dedicated to the bramical worship. Here also excavations had been made in search of hidden treasures.

The height of the table land, above the level of the country at the foot of the mountain, we supposed to be about five thousand feet.

(To be continued.)

For the Asiatic Journal.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE WATER PALACE AT UZEN.

THE subjoined is an extract of a letter by the late Sir Charles Warre Mallet, dated April, 1785 :—

On the subjection of Malwar by the Mahrattas, about fifty years ago, it was given in Jaghire to three chieftains, Ranojee Scindia, Makajee Holkar, and Esevanbea Porvar. Uzen is the capital of the Scindia family; Indar of the Holkars; and Dhar of the Powars: all which places are laid down erroneously by Rennell.

Uzen is situated in 23° 14′ to 15. On the 11th instant, I went to view the city and environs, proceeding by the banks of the river Sissera, on the eastern side of which the city stands, running nearly due north. At about the distance of two miles on western bank, is Behr Ghur, or Mahadou Ghur. The former name is in compliment to the idol of that name, who has a temple here—the latter in compliment to Mahadouja Scindia, who ordered the Ghur or fort, to be undertaken at the instance of Jewram Jaut, a chief of that tribe, who took refuge with him about ten years ago, to avoid the troubles in his own country. It is a fort on an extensive plain, surrounded by a ditch of about twenty feet deep, meant to communicate with the river at each extremity. The walls of the fort are of stone and mortar, and seem excellent masonry; but they are not yet raised to the commencement of the parapet.—Within the fort is another very handsome square fortification, meant for the habitation of Scindia himself; each face one hundred and fifty yards. This building is in the same unfinished state with the former, and the progress of both is stopped by the orders of Scindia.

About a mile and a half further, on the same side of the river, is a very extraordinary large gloomy edifice, of peculiar strength, and still in very good repair, erected on an artificial island, formed, for the purpose, by a diversion of the stream of the Sissera, and connected with the western bank by a bridge of sixteen arches. In the western stream, which I conceive to be the artificial one, is a surprising multitude of various apartments constructed on a level with the water and in the midst thereof. The water being conveyed round them in various channels, into reservoirs contrived for its reception, whence it is conveyed by proper outlets to the bed of the river, into which it is discharged by little artificial cascades that have a very pleasing effect.

The whole of these buildings are in the bed of the river, which must have been constructed before the bank was cut, are overflowed in the rains; but of such astonishing strength is the masonry, as to remain still in high preservation.

The apartments are admirably calculated for coolness, each recess being furnished with rings, to which I conceive were fixed curtains of the aromatic root, called Keese, which, being wetted, gives a delicious coolness to the entering air.

On the western side of the river, are two large enclosures of stone-wall, one within the other, the lesser must have been a garden, the other, which is three or four miles in extent, a park, the wall of which is now in ruins.

I could get no intelligible account of this extraordinary work from any of the natives, who call it Gharé Shah. The first princes of Malva, after the subversion of the empire of Delhi, were of that tribe; but the government afterwards fell into the hands of the Gilgees; and,

on consulting an authentic history of this province, I found the following very clear and concise account of this extraordinary structure, *viz.*

"Sultaun Nasis ul Deen Gilgee, son of "Ghias ul Deen, ascended the throne of "Malva in the year of the Hejra 905, "and reigned 11 years and 4 months. "This prince, who was cruel and oppres- "sive, built the water-works at Hallea "Di and Saadan Pore. For, having con- "tracted an intolerable heat in his ha- "bit, by eating fixed quicksilver, he "spent his whole time in these watry "abodes, and carried on the business of "his government there."

By this account, these works are 300 years old; and their permanence, through so long a period, with so constant and so great a force of water on them, is certainly much to be admired. The Indians have extraordinary ideas of the stimulative and strengthening qualities of fixed quicksilver, and also impute it to some prodigious and supernatural effects, arising from ignorance and a fondness for the wonderful. I am informed that this prince ordered places of the same kind to be prepared in many parts of his dominions, and that there are very fine ones at Mando, about twenty-six coss hence. There are some inscriptions here, placed by order of Akber and Shah Jehan, in their progress to and from the Deckan, which I have taken copies of. Captains Reynolds has taken a view of the works.

The city of Uzen is very ancient, and said to have been the residence of the great prince Bicker Majet, whose æra is now current amongst the Hindoos, this being the year 1842. It is now as extensive as Surat, but retains marks of much greater extent, large bricks being constantly dug up three or four miles round. The town is very irregular, particularly towards the river, where the ruggedness of the bank has prevented the smallest appearance of order. There are many fine flights of steps to the water, and some handsome mausoleums and pagodas on the banks and in the town; particularly the repository of the ashes of Ranajee Sindia, father of Mahajee Sindia.

The great street is very straight, broad, regularly built, and well paved. The bazar is well supplied with grain, rice, goods, greens, fruits, amongst which are apples, melons, grapes, pomegranates, oranges, &c. &c.

INDIAN NOTICES.

(No. I.)

COMPANY'S TRADE.

AMONG the papers read at a General Court of Proprietors, at the East-India House, on the 1st of May, 1812, is one under the signatures of the Chairman and Court of Directors, in which is exhibited the following succinct view of the capital and interests concerned in the Indian and China trade from the port of London:—

There are about fourteen hundred commanders and officers belonging to the ships of the East-India Company, beside the seamen, who may be about eight thousand.

The tradesmen engaged, in the supply of the Company's shipping in the river Thames, are about twelve thousand, and the labourers employed in their warehouses are about three thousand. All these, and their families and dependents, make an aggregate of upward of thirty thousand persons.

The capital employed in the Indian trade may be moderately computed as follows:—

The Company's capital stock of 6,000,000*l.* at the price at which many Proprietors purchased, will amount to	£10,800,000
Capital in warehouses......	1,000,000
Capital in ships	3,800,000
Capital in docks..........	400,000
Capital of individuals in the metropolis may be moderately estimated at......	5,000,000
	£21,000,000

The trade in which this large capital is employed, produces an annual revenue to government of more than four millions sterling; and the net saving to

government, from the present mode of collecting the duties, may, we conceive, be fairly estimated at one hundred and fifty thousand pounds per annum.

NATIVE POWERS.

THE writer of a letter in India, dated June 12th, 1815, gives the following sketch of the military strength of the powers bordering on the British dominions, and which, though at present at peace with us, he calls *hostile powers*:—

1. The Seikhs possess a large tract of country; their tribes are headed by Runjeet Sing, a warlike and ambitious leader. Their usual military establishment may be estimated at twenty-eight thousand men. The Seikhs under our protection can bring into the field about seventeen thousand soldiers.

2. Scindiah has about forty thousand soldiers; he is said to be in close alliance with the Rajah of Berar and with the Bhurtpou Rajah. He has acquired much strength since the Mahratta war, by bringing the feudatory states under his immediate controul.

3. Ameer Khan may have twenty-eight thousand soldiers; Mahomed Shah and Lall Sing, who generally act with him, can bring twenty thousand more into the field. Ameer Khan is generally much in want of money, and when his troops become mutinous for being kept in arrears, he gives them perhaps half their pay, with authority to plunder to the amount of what is still due to them.

4. Holkar is poor, and has only seventeen thousand men. Ameer Khan. Mahomed Shah and Lall Sing are *nominally* his generals.

5. The Pindarees are a tribe of military adventurers, who, having followed the standards of different chiefs, and, from the present tranquil state of Hindostan, being out of employ, have joined with other vagrants, and have cemented themselves into one great body of forty thousand soldiers. These hardy troops infest the neighbouring provinces for plunder, and will fight under any chief who will best pay them. They may be compared to the companies which infested the provinces of France in the time of our Edward III, and who first drove Peter the Cruel of Spain from his throne, and then, under the Black Prince, replaced that monster.

Recapitulation.

	Soldiers.
1. Seikhs (Runjeet Sing)....	28,000
2. Scindiah..............	40,000
3. Ameer Khan...........	28,000
Mahomed Shah .. Lall Sing	20,000
5. Holkar	17,000
6. Pindarees............	40,000
Total.........	173,000

A second writer draws the following picture of the state of our relations, with the above powers:—

The present native Princes of India are all upstarts, who, by the edge of the sword, have been able to secure a dominion out of the falling fragments of the Mogul empire. Their councils being in general composed of the military leaders of their numerous and needy cavalry, a restless impatience of peace, and a love of enterprize, prevails in their deliberations. The power of the East India Company, always employed to preserve a general tranquillity throughout that discordant region, and to that effect represented at each of their native courts, is the common obstacle that restrains the turbulence of these adventurers, and the natural object of their concealed aversion. They are therefore leagued in secret union for our destruction, whenever a favourable opportunity offers for successful aggression; and as they are wholly ignorant of our situation in Europe, and of the influence which individual character gives to the tone of our political language in India, and incapable of comprehending an external moderation not proceeding from internal debility, they judge of our circumstances by the confidence or diffidence of our deportment.—Hence nothing is so dangerous, and nothing so liable to conjure up all these inconstant elements into a formidable array against us, as a temporising submissive disposition in our Government.

There cannot be a stronger instance of this, than the conduct of the Holkar family, ever since they have been restored to their wide-extended dominions. Far from feeling or showing gratitude for our clemency, neither they themselves, nor the neighbouring princes, could account

for the sudden restoration of the power which we had spent so much blood and treasure to depress, but by some disaster of our affairs in Europe, which rendered it necessary for us to retire from the field. Those in the closest alliances with us therefore began secret intrigues among our troops, and our own folly, assisting their machinations, produced the mutinies of Hydrabad and Vellore.

Since that, the Holkar armies, under Ameer Khan, have constantly hovered about the centre of India, ready to fall upon us, and head the confederacy wherever a favourable opportunity offered. The lamentable contest between the Governor and the army of Madras in 1809, though obscurely seen, did not fail to draw this threatening meteor to that quarter; and he soon appeared with an immense body of cavalry, hovering about our frontier. The family of Holkar have a most formidableforce, constantly in motion, under Ameer Khan, and supported by the confederate Mahratta politics, in constant preparation, to seize the first favourable opportunity of falling upon us. Scindiah has been increasing his cavalry and his resources, to the same intent; and the Berar Rajah, though naturally pacific, is so much under the controul of the two former, that he must ever side with their measures. The Nizam has a subsidiary force, which he is always endeavouring to corrupt; and though the Paishwah seems only engaged in forcing the wives of his subjects, his tributary Zemindars are all warlike, and ready to rise at a signal. Runjeet Sing has ever been insulting us, since we became his neighbours; and, without noticing the minor powers, the disposition of these leaders renders it every day more probable that India must *soon* be fought for over again. They have their emissaries in the Madras infantry, and I fear that the signal for the attack will be an explosion in that agitated quarter.

SAN-YU-LOW;

OR, THE THREE DEDICATED ROOMS.

A Tale translated from the Chinese, by J. F. Davis, Esq. of the Honourable Company's China Establishment.

(Continued from Page 41.)

TANG-YO-CHUEN'S son, having waited several years without seeing him finish the business, was a little vexed and angry at heart; and said to his father, "Why have we waited such a long time? That man's house is not yet finished, nor is his money yet expended. From this it would appear that he is a fellow of ways and means; and with regard to the business of his selling it hereafter, that seems to be a little uncertain." Yo-chuen replied, "Every day later makes it a day more certain; and each day makes it more advantageous for us. There is no occasion for you to fret about it. The reason why his house is not finished, is merely this; when it is completed, its appearance does not hit his wish; and it is necessary to take it to pieces, in order to build again. If it is excellent, he seeks for still higher excellence; so that of every day, during which it is delayed, the alterations and improvements are wholly for our own advantage. The reason of his money not being completely wasted, is this; the usurers and the workmen, seeing he is inclined to build it very high, wish to take* and lend to him on credit. They do not sue him for their accounts and wages, because (they think) that by every additional day of work they get a day's money; while, if they were to press him hard, he would stop the work for a few days, and they would have no employment. Thus it is that his money is not all expended. This may be called 'taking flesh to feed an ulcer.' It is not that he is really possessed of ways and means. When he shall have arrived at the period at which

* Such is the phrase in the original, Pa ho wó shé ta, "to take things and lend to him."

he can draw together no more, those persons who have him in their books, will inevitably press him all together, and begin to curse him. There is no fear that he will not then seek, in the first place, to sell what he has in land; and as that will not suffice to pay them, he will certainly think next about his house. If he begins to look about him now, at an early period, and while his debts are not large, he can wait for a good price; and if he sells it at all, will not sell it cheap. The right way will be to wait till a later day, when his debts are a little increased, and anxious to sell, he will be willing to come down with the terms. This is all the very making of us; Why go and obstinately fret about it?"

The son hearing this, greatly applauded and acquiesced. It truly same to pass that after a few years, Yu-soo-chin's debts by degrees accumulated, and his creditors every day came before his doors to claim them; and there were some who would not go away again. The house which he was building could not be finished; and he at last wanted to seek a man to buy it.

All those, who are selling houses, are differently circumstanced from the venders of lands. They must necessarily wish to find out a purchaser in some neighbouring situation, that he may have either his foundations contiguous or his windows opposite. If some distant person wishes to buy, he will want to enquire of those in the neighbourhood.—Should the neighbours utter a word of disadvantage, he, who wanted to purchase, will not be willing to do it. Not like lands, or hills, or fish-ponds, in the midst of an empty plain, which any one can understand. Therefore in selling a house, it is desirable to sell to some one in the neighbourhood.

Tang-yo-chuen was an opulent man; it would not do to trifle with him. The negociators of course went to ask him first. Both the father and son, though at their hearts, they greedily coveted it, merely returned for answer, that "They did not want it." They waited till he entreated them earnestly; and then went over,—just to give a look. As if disliking it, they said, that "He had built it but indifferently. The apartments were not fit for a gentleman; and the winding avenues would only impede business. The fine carved doors, when they were required to keep out thieves, would have no strength. Rooms, which should be different, were like each other. The ground and the air were very damp. No wonder that it would fetch no money. The flowers and bamboos were like plantations of mulbery* and hemp. Those, who came to saunter here, must inevitably be constantly served with wine and eatables. Such a house as this was fit only to be turned into a Nunnery, or a Jos-house†. If one wished to make inner apartments for one's children, it would never do."

Yu-soo-chin had been all his life spending his heart's blood upon it; and now, seeing that it did not obtain approbation, but that they shewed a dislike and contempt towards it, was not altogether pleased. But, as there was nobody besides this man who could buy the house, it was as well not to quarrel with him.

The people present advised Yo-chuen not to say too much against it. The price altogether was not high; and even if he took it to pieces and built it again, it would pay for the workmen and their maintenanee. Yo-chuen and his son of course praised and dispraised it, till they brought it down to a very low price indeed; not above one-fifth of the real value.

Yu-soo-chin had no alternative; and must bear the pain of selling it. State rooms, pavilions, and fish-ponds, were all delivered over in the bonds. There was only one set of rooms which he had been working at all his life, and had brought exactly to hit his taste. This he would not write down in the bonds, but wanted to build a partition wall, and make another entrance, in order that he might inhabit it till his death.

The son decidedly wanted to force him

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* Mulberry trees are usually grown in China, solely for the purpose of rearing silkworms, and are therefore young plants, not exeeeding the height of a common-sized shrub. This comparison in the text, probably alludes to the great quantity of the flowers, &c.

† The names in the original, are Gan-tang, and Sze-yuen; the former meaning the residences for female bonzes, and the latter for the male priests of the religion of Fo, which are called by Europeans, Jos-houses.

to sell it altogether, in order that it might be complete. Yo-chuen, however, seemed to agree with the rest of the people. Screwing up his mouth, he said, "Let him sell it or not sell it: where is the use of forcing him? Indeed I wish that he may retain this small shred,* that it may be the means of recovering the property hereafter, when he has improved his circumstances. It will then, as of old, revert to its original master, which will be a very good thing." When the people heard this, they all said that it was the speech of a benevolent man.—How should they know that it was far otherwise; that it was altogether the language of contempt! He concluded that it could never be recovered, and therefore in leaving him this shred, knew that it was quite useless, and that the whole must inevitably become one house; the only difference being, whether sooner or later. Hence he listened to his requisitions, and entirely agreed with him in words. They accordingly took the whole house and divided it into two compartments. The new master obtained nine parts; and the old possessor, one.

It seems that this set of rooms was in the style of a pagoda, consisting altogether of three stories. In each story was a tablet, written upon by eminent persons, all of whom he could name. In the lowest room were carved lattices, crooked railings, bamboo seats, and flower-stands. It was the place where he received visitors. Upon the front of the tablet were written four characters, to this effect;

"*Dedicated to Men.*"

The middle story had bright tables and clear windows; with some toothpicks and pictures. It was the place where he was accustomed to read and write. Upon the tablet were four characters, saying;

"*Dedicated to the Ancients.*"

The highest story was empty and light. There was nothing besides a chafing dish for incense, and a sacred book. This was where he retreated from the crowd, retired from noise, divided himself from men, and shut out example.* On the front of the tablet were four characters to this effect;

"*Dedicated to Heaven.*"

Having divided the building into compartments for these three different uses, he likewise took them unitedly, and formed a tablet, calling them;

"*The three dedicated Rooms.*"

Before he had parted with the rest of his property, those three appellations, though well chosen, were still vainly applied. The rooms had not yet been really made use of. The lowest apartment only could be excepted; for as he was exceedingly fond of guests, and, if a person from a distance visited him, immediately placed a bed in it, the appellation of, "Dedicated to Men," was certainly applicable. As to the two upper apartments, he had hitherto scarcely been in them. Now that his summer houses were gone, besides the apartment "Dedicated to the Ancients," he had no place to read or write in; and, excepting that "Dedicated to Heaven," no place to which he could retire from noise, or retreat from the crowd. All the day long he sat in them, and the names which he had dictated, became truly applicable. He now fully understood, that in a small dwelling a great deal might be done; and that it was better to despise the name and stick to the reality. These four popular lines are not inapplicable.

"Lord of ten thousand acres, blooming fair,
"A few small morsels quell thy appetite;
"A thousand spreading roofs demand thy care,
"And, lo! six feet suffice thee ev'ry night."

Hitherto, the little strength which he had possessed had all been dissipated in vain. He henceforth applied his enterprising and extensively operating genius, collectively at a single point; and caused these apartments to be decorated to an extraordinary degree. Residing in the midst of them, Yu-soo-chin not only did not feel the misery of parting with his garden, being, on the contrary, very much relieved by the absence of that burden; but also did not suffer from a violent neighbour at his side. How he could live securely in this habitation, will be shown in the next section.

(To be continued.)

* In the original it is literally Sien, a shred. There is some law existing in China, that if a man, in selling his property, retains but a small portion of it, he is entitled to receive back the whole; if hereafter his improved circumstances will allow of his redeeming it. This observation may serve to explain his motive in wishing to retain this shred.

† This may appear like tautology, but it is a literal translation of the original. A great deal of such repetition prevails in Chinese writing.

ASIATIC FRAGMENTS, ANECDOTES, &c.

(No. II.)

Account of a Shower of Stones.

The following account of a shower of stones which fell in the Doab on the 5th of November, 1814, is translated from a private Persian letter. The stones described are of a very extraordinary size. The attempted explanation commences in a manner not inconsistent with our modern chemical philosophy, whatever we may think of the conclusion.

Health to the Cherisher of the Poor!

A singular phenomenon has occurred in the Doab. I have heard the facts related by word of mouth from various persons, who all concur in the same account. The circumstances are as follow:

On the 5th of November current, being Saturday, while half a watch of the day still remained (i. e. half past four o'clock, p. m.) There was first of all heard a dreadful peal of thunder, and then stones rained down in sight of the inhabitants of the country, each stone being from thirteen to fifteen *seer** in weight. In the first place, wheresoever they fell, a great dust rose from the ground; and after the dust subsided, a heap of loose earth (*chakri*) was found, and in that heap (*chakri*) were found the stones, a piece of one of which is inclosed in this letter, as a specimen. The particulars follow below:—

In the district of Lank, seven stones were found. In the district of Bhaweri, dependent on Begm Sumroo, four. In the district of Chal, belonging to the Pergunnah of Shali, three. At Kabut belonging to the same Pergunnah, five. In all, nineteen stones were found.

The cause of this may be, that in the course of the changes which take place on the surface of the earth, air, being extricated, may have entered into combination, and come into contact with elemental fire, and from this fire received a portion of heat; that then it may have united with sulphur and terrene salt, (as, for instance, saltpètre) when the mixture, from some cause, being ignited, the fire bestows its own property on the mass, and the stones which may be above it are blown into the air. God knows the truth. The fact being very surprizing, I have sent you information of it.

(Signed)

Syed Abdulla.

Nov. 22, 1814.

* The Bengal *seer* weighs 2lb, 0oz, 13dr,

Rutt Jatra and Suttee.

A Private letter from Jaganath gives the following particulars of the occurrences during the festival of the Rutt Jatra at that place, in June 1814:

June 28.—The sights here beggar all description. Though Jaganath made some progress on the 19th, and has travelled daily ever since, he has not yet reached his country-house, which is about a mile from the temple:—he may, perhaps, however, arrive there to-night. His brother is a-head of him, and the lady in the rear.—One woman only has devoted herself under the wheels;—and a shocking sight it was. Another, intending, I believe, also to devote herself, missed the wheels with her body, but had her arm broken. Three have lost their lives by the pressure of the crowd; one of them in the temple, and two in the street.

The place swarms with fakeers and mendicants, whose devices to attract attention are in many instances really ingenious. You see some standing for half the day on their heads, bawling all the while for alms; some with their heads entirely covered with earth; some having their eyes filled with mud, and their mouths with straw; some lying in puddles of water; one man with his foot tied to his neck, another with a pot of fire on his belly; and a third enveloped in a net work made of rope.

Yesterday evening, we witnessed a Suttee. The acting magistrate alighted, and spoke to the woman; but she said, that she had loved her husband, and was determined to burn with him. The man had died only about seven hours before, and his body was in a pit, at a short distance, filled with burning faggots. She proceeded toward the spot, supported by her two sons and several brahmins; mu-

sic playing during the ceremony. When she came near the pit, she received a vessel (containing offerings, I suppose) from one of the sons, and then, advancing from the rest, passed round the place, until she came opposite to her husband, when she threw in the vessel, and presently sprang forward with open arms, embraced the dead body, and soon afterward expired. The remains of both were subsequently taken up; and, the sons having first performed certain ceremonies for each, they were placed on separate piles and consumed to ashes.

I am happy to say, that not a life has this year been lost at the barrier, where last year twenty-seven were crushed to death.

June 28.—Jaganath, his brother and sister, all quitted their garden-house last night, mounted their *rutts* again, and this morning have commenced their journey back to the temple, in *perfect health*; for you must know that Jaganath, according to his annual custom, had caught cold, by bathing in the temple at the last full moon; in consequence of which, he shut himself up for a fortnight, and, a day or two after he was well enough to see company, and set out on this expedition to his garden-house for change of air. He accordingly, now, returns quite restored.

The Wild Ass.

At page 56, the the *Khur*, *Gurkhur*, or wild ass, will be found described as an inhabitant of the Indian Desart.—A recent correspondent of the Bombay Gazette gives the following account of this animal, as seen by him in the desart which divides Cattiwar from Cutch. Job, as cited by Mr. Elphinstone, places it in desarts, in forests, and among mountains.

"It is perhaps," says the writer in the Gazette, "not generally known, that the desart tract, called by the natives Run, which divides Cattiwar from Cutch, is the resort of the wild ass, which I have heard people affirm to be found only in the desarts of Persia. Some time ago, taking a ride on the banks of the Run, I discovered several herds of those curious animals, amounting to sixty or seventy; and, wishing to have a nearer view, I galloped toward them: but, although mounted on a horse of approved swiftness, I never could approach nearer than twenty yards, and they did not appear to be at their speed. A dog, which accompanied me, was close at their heels, when they turned and pursued him with an angry snorting noise.

This ass, which is by the natives called Khur, (the Persian appellation of that animal,) is considerably longer lived than the tame one; the body is of an ash colour, which, gradually fading, becomes a dirty white under the belly. The ears and shoulder-stripe resemble, as far as I can judge, those of the common kind; but its head seemed much longer, and its limbs more roughly and strongly formed. The natives of this country describe the Khur as excessively watchful, so that it is caught with difficulty. It breeds on the banks of the Run, and on the salt islands in the centre of that tract;—it browzes on the saline and stunted vegetation found in the desart, and, in November and December, advances into the country, in herds of hundreds, to the utter destruction of the grain fields. These animals are accordingly caught in pits, and are found to be fierce and untameable. They bite and kick in the most dangerous manner, accompanied by the angry snorting, which appears to be their only voice. Their flesh is esteemed good food, by some of the lowest castes of natives, who lie in wait for them, near the drinking-places. I must not omit to notice a singular idea which is entertained in the country regarding this animal, which is, that the old male castrates many of the male colts of his herd, with his teeth, shortly after they are born; I am not prepared, at present, to assert that this is the case, but I am told that an entire male is seldom or ever killed; therefore they must have been gelded by some means or other. From the little I have yet seen of this animal, it appears to me to resemble, in many respects, the wild male found in the western desarts of Tartary; but, should the circumstance of the wild ass being found to inhabit part of India be of interest to any of your readers, a longer stay among our long-eared neighbours may afford a further insight into their *manners*, *habits*, and *customs*, three heads of constant and anxious research among our Indian literati."

DURGA PUGA.

The festival of the Dugah Pugah, which is now near its conclusion, (says a Calcutta paper of 1814) has this year been celebrated by the wealthy natives of Calcutta with their usual hospitality and devotion. Of the different exhibitions prepared for this occasion, perhaps the performances of a Cashmerian, endowed with singular skill in the art of balancing the sword, and in other feats of bodily strength and agility, at the house of Gopee Mohun Tagore, were the most remarkable. The exhibition of a boy, who danced on the sharp edge of two naked swords, at the house of Gopee Mohun Deb, likewise attracted attention from its novelty. The pleasing notes, however, of the celebrated female singer Nikhee, rendered the dwelling of Rajah Kishum Chund Roy, the most general resort of fashionable company; though the vocal powers of this favourite performer appear to have lost somewhat of that fascinating effect which they at one time possessed. The houses of Rajah Rajkissen, Roopchund Roy, Neelmoney Mullick, and many others which it were tedious to enumerate, had also their respective attractions to boast of, either in the splendour of their decorations, in their groupes of singers and dancers, or in the dramatic exhibition of certain Merry-Andrews, whose buffooneries seemed to entertain in no ordinary degree the native part of the spectators.

For the Asiatic Journal.

A MEMORIAL,

To serve by way of Instruction to Rear-Admiral Sir George Cockburn, to direct his Conduct while General Buonaparte remains under his Care.

Now that accounts are daily arriving of the situation and treatment of General Buonaparte in the island of St. Helena, the reader will not be displeased to find himself enabled by this article to refer to the words of the official instructions by which Sir George Cockburn is required to regulate his conduct toward his prisoner. Parliament not having been sitting since the surrender and disposal of the General, no opportunity has yet been afforded for receiving this paper directly from Government; but the following copy, which bears every mark of authenticity, and has never been questioned, has reached the English public by the way of Hamburgh. To account for its coming from Hamburgh, we have only to recollect, that it was doubtlessly communicated to the Ministers of his Majesty's allies:

Letter from Earl Bathurst, Secretary of State, to the Lords of the Admiralty.

Downing-street, July 30, 1815.

MY LORDS, I wish your Lordships to have the goodness to communicate to Rear-Admiral Sir George Cockburn a copy of the following Memorial, which is to serve him by way of instruction to direct his conduct while General Buonaparte remains under his care. The Prince Regent in confiding to English officers a mission of such importance, feels that it is unnecessary to express to them his earnest desire that no greater personal restraint may be employed than what shall be found necessary faithfully to perform the duties of which the Admiral, as well as the Governor of St. Helena, must never lose sight, namely, the perfectly secure detention of the person of General Buonaparte. Every thing which, without opposing the grand object, can be granted as an indulgence, will, His Royal Highness is convinced, be allowed the General. The Prince Regent depends further on the well known zeal and resolute character of Sir George Cockburn, that he will not suffer himself to be misled, imprudently to deviate from the performance of his duty.

BATHURST.

MEMORIAL.

When General Buonaparte leaves the Bellerophon to go on board the Northumberland, it will be the properest moment for Admiral Cockburn to have the effects examined which General Buonaparte may

have brought with him. The Admiral will allow the baggage, wine, and provisions which the General may have brought with him, to be taken on board the Northumberland. Among the baggage his table service is to be understood as included, unless it be so considerable as to seem rather an article to be converted into ready money than for real use. His money, his diamonds, and his saleable effects (consequently bills of exchange also), of whatevet kind they may be, must be delivered up. The Admiral will declare to the General that the British Government by no means intends to confiscate his property, but merely to take upon itself the administration of his effects, to hinder him from using them as a means to promote his flight.

The examination shall be made in the presence of a person named by Buonaparte, the inventory of the effects to be retained shall be signed by this person as well as by the Rear-Admiral, or by the person whom he shall appoint to draw up the inventory. The interest or the principal (according as his property is more or less considerable) shall be applied to his support, and in this respect the principal arrangement to be left to him. For this reason he can from time to time signify his wishes to the Admiral, till the arrival of the new governor of St. Helena, and afterwards to the latter, and if no objection is to be made to his proposal, the Admiral or the Governor can give the necessary orders, and the disbursement will be paid by bills on his Majesty's Treasury. In case of death, he can dispose of his property by a last Will, and be assured that the contents of his testament shall be faithfully executed. As an attempt might be made to make a part of his property pass for the property of the persons of his suite, it must be signified that the property of his attendants is subject to the same regulations.

The disposal of the troops left to guard him, must be left to the Governor. The latter, however, has received a notice, in the case which will be hereafter mentioned, to act according to the desire of the Admiral. The General must constantly be attended by an officer appointed by the Admiral, or, if the case occurs, by the Governor. If the General is allowed to go out of the bound where the sentinels are placed, an orderly man at least must accompany the officer. When ships arrive, and as long as they are in sight, the General remains confined to the limits where the sentinels are placed. During this time all communication with the inhabitants is forbidden. His companions in St. Helena are subject during this time to the same rules, and must remain with him. At other times, it is left tc the judgment of the Admiral or Governor to make the necessary regulations concerning them. It must be signified to the General, that if he makes any attempt to fly, he will then be put under close confinement; and it must be notified to his attendants, that if it should be found that they are plotting to prepare the Genera'ls flight, they shall be separated from him, and put under close confinement. All letters addressed to the General, or to persons in his suite, must be delivered to the Admiral or Governor, who will read them, before he suffers them to be delivered to those to whom they are addressed. Letters written by the General or his suite, are subject to the same rule. No letter that does not come to St. Helena, through the Secretary of State, must be communicated to the General or his attendants, if it is written by a person not living in the Island. All their letters addressed to persons not living in the Island must go under the cover of the Secretary of State.

It will be clearly expressed to the General, that the Governor and Admiral have precise orders to inform his Majesty's Government of all the wishes and representations which the General may desire to address to it; in this respect they need not use any precaution. But the paper on which such request or representation is written must be communicated to them open, that they may both read it, and when they send it, accompany it with such observations as they may judge necessary.

Till the arrival of the new Governor the Admiral must be considered as entirely responsible for the person of General Buonaparte, and His Majesty has no doubt of the inclination of the present Governor to concur with the Admiral for this purpose. The Admiral has full power to retain the General on board his ship, or to convey him on board again, when, in his opinion, secure detention of his person cannot otherwise be effected.

When the Admiral arrives at St. Helena, the Governor will, upon his representation, adopt measures for sending immediately to England, the Cape of Good Hope, or the East Indies, such Officers or other persons in the military corps of St. Helena, as the Admiral—either because they are foreigners, or on account of their character or disposition—shall think it advisable to dismiss from the military-service in St. Helena. If there are strangers in the island, whose residence in the country shall seem to be with a view of becoming instrumental in the flight of General Buonaparte, he must take measures to remove them. The whole coast of the island, and all ships and boats that visit it, are placed under the *surveillance* of the Admiral. He fixes the places which the boats may visit, and the Governor will send a sufficient guard to the points where the Admiral shall consider this precaution as necessary.

The Admiral will adopt the most vigorous measures to watch over the arrival and departure of every ship, and to prevent all communication with the coast, except such as he shall allow. Orders will be issued to prevent, after a certain necessary interval, any foreign or mercantile vessel frem going in future to St. Helena.

If the General should be seized with serious illness, the Admiral and the Governor will each name a Physician who enjoys their confidence, in order to attend the General in common with his own Physician; they will give them strict orders to give in every day a report on the state of his health. In case of his death, the Admiral will give orders to convey his body to England.

Given at the War Office, July 30, 1815.

NAUTICAL NOTICES.

Bombay and China Fleets.

As the probable time of the arrival of the Bombay and China ships, says a *Bombay Courier*, is a general matter of some speculation, and as various bets are in consequence won and lost according to the estimates which are made as to this event; it may afford a little amusement, and be of some service to others, to look back to the recurrence of this event for some years past, and to form an estimate from the actual results, of the degree of probability which there is of a fleet arriving by any particular day. The following data are obtained from files of the Courier for the last thirteen years:—

Year.	Left England.	Arived at Bombay.	Number of Days.
1802	12 Feb.	12 June	120
1803	8 Jan. (1 ship)	17 May	129
1804	13 Feb.	26 May	103
1805	17 Feb.	20 June	123
1806	4 Mar.	20 June	108
1807	26 Feb.	24 June	118
1808	10 Feb.	28 May	108
1809	22 Feb.	25 June	123
1810	21 Jan.	26 May	125
1811	16 Feb.	8 June	112
1812	4 Jan.	7 May	124
1813	24 Dec.	9 May	136
1814	1 Jan.	21 May	142
		Average number of days, nearly.	121

So that allowing that the ships left England on the 1st of February, we are entitled to assume that they will be at Bombay on the 1st of June.

Hagus Rocks.

The following is an account of rocks discovered by the ship Swallow, D. Wilson, master, from Bengal to England, Aug. 8, 1815:—"At four p. m. observed from the deck a rock with the sea breaking very high over it; hove to, to take a fair view of it. Saw another rock about west of the former, just above the water, a heavy sea running over it, and the appearance of a shoal extending to the E. S. E. of this rock, as far as the eye could reach from the mast head; the highest rock bearing at this time S. E. by E. and the extreme of the shoal east, true bearing, the rock distant about three miles of this, appearing about 26 feet above the level of the sea. Sounded with 120 fathoms, and no ground. The shoal appeared to be of great extent, but no sign of it extended to the northward and westward of the rocks. Our latitude is at this time 28 deg. 19 min. south, and long. per mean of two chronometers corrected at the Isle of France, 42 deg. 10 min. east of Greenwich, which

places the highest rock in lat. 28 deg. 20 min. south, and long. 42 deg. 13 min. east. I have no doubt this must be the shoal on the southernmost extremity of which his Majesty's ship Belliqueux struck soundings; at that time she was in lat. 28 deg. 43 min. south, and long. 42 deg. 26 min. east from Greenwich. That this is certainly a rock and shoal every person on board is fully convinced; there could be no deception, being so very near it. Night coming on, and the weather being unsettled, I thought it would be very improper to send the boat away with the risk of losing her. On the 13th we had several Lunars, O. C. the mean of which is nine miles west, when brought back to this day, places the rocks in 42 deg. 4 min. E. of Greenwich. We named them the Hagus Rocks."

For the Asiatic Journal.

AN ACCOUNT OF POONAH.

Poonah is a city in the province of Bejapoor, the capital of the Peshwa and of the Maharatta empire. Lat. 18°. 30'. N. Lon. 74°. E.

This place is situated about 30 miles to the east of the Ghauts, 100 road miles from Bombay, and 75 from the nearest sea-coast. Considering its rank Poonah is not large, covering probably little more than two square miles, is but indifferently built, and wholly open and defenceless; on which account it better answers the description of a large village than of a city. Several of the houses are large, and built with square blocks of granite to about 14 feet from the ground; the upper part is a frame work of timber, with slight walls. The lime, bricks, and tiles, are so bad, that the rain washes away any building that does not depend on timber for its support. The inhabitants are well supplied from extensive markets; and there is a long street in which a great variety of articles, such as mirrors, globes, lamps, &c. are displayed. The streets are named after mythological personages, adding the termination warry, equivalent to street; and the members of the Hindoo pantheon are brought still further into notice, by paintings on the exterior of the houses; the history of the Brahminical deities may therefore be learned while traversing the city.

The ancient palace or castle of Poonah is surrounded by high thick walls, with four round towers, and has only one entrance, through a pointed arch. Here the Peshwa's brother and other members of the family reside, but he has a modern house for his own residence in another part of the town. In 1809 he had made arrangements for the erection of a palace, to be built by British architects, his highness defraying the expense. Preparatory to the construction of this edifice the ground was then marked out and consecrated, by being plastered over with a composition of cow dung and ashes.

The view from Parvati Hill commands the town with all its gardens and plantations, the cantonments of the subsidiary force, and the British residency at the Sungum. At the bottom of the hill is a large square field enclosed with high brick walls, where the Peshwa assembles the Brahmins, to whom he gives alms at the great feast when the rainy season terminates, who, on this occasion, beg their way to Poonah from all parts of India. When all assembled they are shut in and marked, and as they come out, one at a time, the gratuity is given to them. To the eastward of the city there are mythological excavations resembling those of Carli and Elephanta, but of a very inferior description.

At this place the Moota River joins the Moola—their union forming the Mootamoola, which runs into the Beemah. This river afterwards forms a junction with the Krishna; by which route, during the rainy season, a journey by water may be effected from within 75 miles distance of the western coast of India to the Bay of Bengal. The Moota washes the city on the north side, where it is about 200 yards broad, and in the dry season very shallow. It was formerly intended to build a bridge over it; but the Peshwa, who commenced it, dying, and his successor, while prosecuting the work, the undertaking was judged unpleasant to the gods, and abandoned. The Sungum, where the British ambassador resides, is

distant about two miles from the city, having the Moota river between them, and is entirely occupied by the ambassador's suite and other British subjects. The garden is watered by both rivers by means of aqueducts, and produces Indian fruits and vegetables. Apple and peach trees thrive here, and there is also an excellent vineyard.

The present Peshwa Bajeerow is the son of the famous Ragobah (Ragoonauth Row) of evil memory. His predecessor, Madhurow, the young Peshwa, died suddenly the 27th of October 1795, when this prince was raised to the sovereignty, but experienced many vicissitudes, having been repeatedly dethroned and reinstated by the chiefs of the contending factions. His alliance with the British, concluded at Bassein on the 30th Dec. 1802, established his power on a solid foundation, and he has ever since remained in undisturbed possession of the government. Although his family is Brahminical, yet, not being of the highest order, the purer classes of Brahmins refuse to eat with him; and at Nassuck, a place of pilgrimage, near the source of the Godavery, he was not allowed to descend by the same flight of steps used by the holy priests. The Poonah Brahmins affect an extreme purity, and abstain from animal food, and some of them object to eating carrots; but, notwithstanding their sanctified abstinence, they are held in extreme contempt by their carnivorous brethren of Bengal and Upper Hindostan.

Among the natives here beef is never killed or eaten, except by very base tribes of Hindoos. Particular towns within Maharatta territories enjoy the exclusive privilege of killing beef for sale; Koorsee, on the Krishna River, is one; and Wahi, or Wye, about 50 miles to the southward of Poonah, is another. The burning of widows with their husbands' corpse is very frequent at Poonah, where five or six instances occur every year; and the immolation is usually performed at the junction of the Moota and Moola rivers, close to the British residency.

The population of Poonah is not great for the metropolis of so extensive an empire, but it probably exceeds 100,000. Formerly at the festival of the Dusserah, on the 13th of October, the great Maharatta chiefs used to attend at Poonah, accompanied by prodigious bodies of their followers, by whom whole fields were devastated. Having celebrated this festival, they were accustomed to set out on their predatory excursions, into the neighbouring countries, where little distinction was made between friend and foe—a Maharatta being remarkably impartial in his robberies. On some occasions, when invaded, the Maharattas not thinking Poonah worth preserving, have destroyed it with their own hands, after sending the archives and valuables to some of the nearest hill fortresses; and, in a state that can conveniently exist without a large capital, great advantages are gained in war by a release from such an incumbrance.

Travelling distance from Bombay, 98 miles; from Hyderabad, 387; from Oojain, 442; from Nagpoor, 486; from Delhi, 913; and from Calcutta, by Nagpoor, 1208 miles.

BEJAPOOR, in which the city of Poonah is situated, is a large province in the Deccan, extending from the 15th to the 19th degree of north latitude. To the north it is bounded by the province of Aurungabad; on the south by the Toombuddra River and district of North Canara; on the east by Aurungabad and Beeder; and on the west by the sea. In length it may be estimated at 350 miles, by 200 miles the average breadth.

The western districts of this province are very mountainous, particularly in the vicinity of the Ghauts; but towards the east the country is more level, and watered by many fine rivers, the principal of which are the Krishna, the Beemah, the Toombuddra, and the Gutpurba. Prior to 1790 the latter was the boundary which separated the dominions of Tippoo from those of the Maharattas.

Four-fifths of this province have long appertained to the Maharattas, and the remainder is under the government of the Nizam. The Peshwa is the nominal lord of the whole, but possesses effective jurisdiction over but a small portion, the maritime district of Concan being the largest territory actually within his own power. The principal cities are Poonah, Bejapoor, Satarah, Merritch, or Mirjee, Darwar, Punderpoor, Hubely, and Huttany.

POETRY.

ENNUI IN JAVA.

HEIGHO! i'faith I'm wond'rous sad!
Are *no* amusements to be had?
No balls, no parties to delight,
And pass away the day and night?
Who ever saw so dull a place?
So piteous and so hard a case?
Do, Editor, do kindly say
How shall I pass this tedious day?
Supine I sit, and mope, and fret,
And put my temper in a pet;
All, all my efforts will not do—
My fancy's fled—no subject new—
Composition is so vexing,
Want of matter so perplexing,
That in truth 'tis not surprizing,
One takes, at last, to—poetizing.
'Tis *here* we find *variety*,
The only cure for ENNUI.

The Muse's gay attractive grace,
Pleases—and can alone embrace
The antidote that will subdue
The spleen, the bile, and devils-blue:
'Twill sooth, as song doth angry folks,
E'en make us laugh while it provokes:
Thee, I invoke—sweet Poesy!
From this tormentor, ENNUI.

'Tis, methinks, most wond'rous strange,
That climate should the manners change;
Yet it is a fact attested,
And in India manifested.

" An eastern climate!"—Oh 'tis vile!
One's sure to labour under bile:
If you go out, 'tis ten to one,
But you are melted by the sun;
And, if you love to stay at home,
To saunter thro' a novel-tome,
'Tis *so* hot you *can't* pursue it,
Or *so* dull you *can't* get thro' it.
In vain, you'd try to write a letter—
" One's so inert in sultry weather!"
You can't, " tis so oppressive!" keep
Your eyes open—but fall asleep.

Thus, in predicaments like these,
It is no easy task to please;
A vile contagious dullness reigns,
And robs us of our little brains;
My listless neighbour's sadly dull;
Of wit or conversation, null.
Unless you visit folk, 'tis true,
You can't expect they 'll visit you;
And visiting is only meant
A ceremony, compliment.
To kill the time, I make a call,
And chat on politics or—ball—
A spice of scandal gives a zest,
And makes you e'er a pleasant guest.

Or, if a friend by chance you meet,
'Tis, " Heard you of the China-fleet?
" Methinks the markets now must fall,
" And Europe-goods be cheap withal—
" Unless retailers play the knave,
" And ask us ten, for one they gave."
If still you feel for subject vext,
The weather is my standing text:—
One tells you gravely—" Sir, 'tis plain,
" We can't be long without the rain—
" For, let me think—'tis now October—
" Ay—the heat must soon be over."
One shrewdly cries, " I much regret
" We have no news from Europe yet—
" And little do we hear at all
" Of what they're doing in Bengal.
" Our *paper's* filled with horrid stuff,
" Of poetry, ye gods! enough:
" Some people, too, in reason's spite,
" Of nature, and their stars, will write!"
Thus, unemploy'd, the mind, we see
Becomes a prey to ENNUI;
And " *any thing*," that passes time,
Is charming, excellent, sublime!

Trust, then, the Muse! tho' neighbours rail,
It's influence will never fail:—
(' *Poeta nascitur non fit*',
I take to be a jealous hit.)
Books, balls, and parties, soon will tire,
E'en ENNUI, in these conspire;
Soon irksome solitude ensues,
At loss what subterfuge to choose;
At last, the mind o'ercome, we see,
Becomes a prey to—ENNUI!

Samarang. CRAMBE.

CONJUGAL LOVE.

(From Broughton's Hindoo Popular Poetry.)

[A husband preparing to go a journey, is dissuaded from it by his wife; who tells him that it is now the month of Sawun, when all the works of Nature rejoice, and indulge in connubial joys. The Hindoo poets not only feign

the various and beautiful creepers that adorn their groves to be wedded to the more robust trees, but with the latitude of Orientalists, assign the sea as a husband to the rivers; and the lightning, which in Sawun, when the rainy season has completely set in, is very frequent, as a consort to the rain. That month falls about the middle of July, and in the reanimation of vegetable life, almost suspended by the preceding heats, presents to the delighted senses all the natural phenomena of the spring of Europe.]

'Tis Sawun; mark—the river flows
With rippling eddies to the sea;
The slender jasmine closer grows,
And clings about its wedded tree.

The lightning wantons with the rain,
And brighter seems to gleam around;
The peacock woos in jocund strain,
While laughing earth returns the sound.

'Tis Sawun, love!—'twixt man and wife
Let no sad parting moment be;
Who journeys now? what gain or strife
In Sawun tears my love from me.

THE SAME.

(From the same.)

[A man, soon after his marriage with a beautiful young girl, is obliged to travel into some distant country. Upon taking leave of his bride, he plants a Kewra, (supposed to be the spikenard) in the garden, and bids her observe it well; for that, so long as it continued to flourish, all would be right with him; but should she on the contrary behold it wither and die away, she might be assured that some fatal accident had happened to himself. After several years absence, the man returns to his own country; and resolves to appear before his wife in the character of a Jogee, or Hindoo mendicant, and thus to ascertain how she had employed herself during his long absence. He finds her listless and sad; her person and dress neglected; and her sole employment, watching and weeping over the still flourishing Kewra plant. The following dialogue then takes place between them.]

Say, lovely moon,—say, deer-eyed maid,
Whose locks like lilies wave in air,
While this green Kewra scorns to fade,
Say, why neglect a form so fair?

O, would the Kewra's leaves were sere!
In ashes would the village lay!
For he, whose false hands placed it here,
From love and me stays far away!

And why should the Kewra's leaves be sere?
Or, tell me, why the village burned?—
For he, whose true hands placed it here,
Behold, in beggar's garb returned.

Was paper then more dear than gold?—
Or ink more scarce than rubies bright?
Were slender reeds for thousands sold;
One line of love you could not write?

I strove;—but only strove, to sigh;—
When memory placed thee in my sight,
My fingers failed, my heart beat high,—
I strove in vain;—I could not write.

ABSENCE.

(From the same.)

[The transmigration of souls is one of the doctrines of the Hindoo religion. In the following stanzas, a young bride laments the protracted absence of her husband; and wishes that after death she may revive in some form to avenge herself on the objects which now increase her misery, by exciting the tenderest emotions; the ring dove, the full moon, and the god of love himself.]

The spring returns with all its joyous train,
Yet he so fondly lov'd, stays far away;
My fluttering soul will quit its present clay,
In some avenging form to live again:

A fowler's, to ensnare the murmuring dove,
Or monster's fell, to quench the moon's pale light;
Or his fierce eye, the Lord of wondrous night,
Whose lightning glance consum'd the god of love.

BARBAROUS BEAUTY.

(From the same.)

[Hindoo ladies of rank are accustomed to imprint small beauty-spots on the tip of the chin, especially if there happens to be a dimple there. A lover sees his mistress so adorned, and compliments her on the effect her charms produce. With all the consciousness of a beauty, she sportively tells him what use she makes of her features when so adorned.]

How that dark little spot on thy chin
Enhances thy beauty and power!
'Tis a rose, and a poor bee within,
Deceived, lies entranced in the flower.

My eyes as sly robbers I use,
To ensnare silly hearts passing by;
And when bound by a smile for a noose,
In that dimple I plunge them,—to die.

ENOUGH.

(From the same.)

Deep or shallow let it be,
River, streamlet, lake, or pool;
That to him is still a sea,
Who there his parching thirst can cool.

CHANTICLEER.

*By E. A. Kendall, Esq. F. S. A.**

When dawn tints the sky with a rosy suffusion,
And spreads all her sweets round in boundless profusion,
Dost thou know why the bird of the morning complains ?
Dost thou know what he says, in his sharp chiding strains ?
He says, that 'tis shown, in the mirror of day,
A whole night of thy life has unseen past away,
Whilst thou on thy soft couch of indolence lay.

GLORY AND EASE.

(By the same.) ‡

Glory and Ease my heart between,
To this, and now to that I lean ;
To each I give my hand by turns :
For Glory's palm my bosom burns,
But oh ! again, thy poppies, Ease,
How much my aching eyes they please !
Say, shall I mount the hero's car,
And seek the glittering ranks of war ?
Or, emulous of lettered fame,
With wits desire a radiant name ?
Or, rather, in sweet Indolence,
Neglect Ambition's wild pretence ;
Recline me on th' enchantress' breast,
And sink, on beds of flowers, to rest ?

Divided thus, I wear my life,
For ever with myself at strife ;
By Ease from Glory still withdrawn ;
By Glory Ease inspired to scorn !
And ah ! meanwhile, thus bent on each,
My faithless steps can neither reach !

Slothful no more my days shall roll !
To Glory I devote my soul !
Yes, for immortal life I'll live ;
Life, that is, Glory, thine to give !
I spread the wing, prepare to fly,
And fix on future years my eye ;
But, gentle Ease, slow drawing near,
With dulcet voice salutes my ear ;
Paints, as she can, the private lot,
Obscure retreat, and low-roofed cot ;
The peaceful life that steals along
At distance from the jarring throng ;
Nor least, to gild the modest scene,
Paints " Independence" stately mien ;
The love of Glory calls a jest ;
Glory, with toil and care opprest ;
And bids me, wiser, seek to prove
The pleasures of a softer love :
Dear guide, (I murmur), I with thee,
Will seek the true felicity !

Seizing the proud historic pen,
Fain would I picture states and men ;
Or lash, with Virtue's holy rage,
The vices of an iron age ;
Or, nobly venturous, touch the wire
That, Horace ! strung thy happy lyre.
" 'Tis well !" cries Glory, " dare be great ;
" Strike home ; be bold ; and conquer
" Fate !"
Alas ! the words are scarcely said,
Ease comes—in sleep I droop my head !
" Sluggard !" that awful voice I hear
(That voice I love, that voice I fear) :
" Is 't thus thy minutes go ?
" Do men in sleep illustrious grow ?"
'Tis Glory speaks ! I own her charms,
And spring impatient to her arms.
I hear the warrior-trumpet blow ;
I burn to meet the haughty foe :
Forth to the fight, in thought, I run ;
Already on my brow I bear
The laurel that my arm has won :
" Charge ! charge ! pursue !"—" Rash boy, forbear !
" Hear Ease, and shun the wiles of Care !
" Thy brow let fragrant myrtle bind ;
" Lo ! Mary gives ; lo ! Mary kind.
" Be her thy conquest, this thy spoil ;
" And, oh ! despise the wretched toil
" Of those, who, in the maddening field,
" Desire what arms and blood can yield !
" Be blind no more ; but joined confess
" With Mary, Glory, Happiness !
" Follow thou me."—Convinc'd, I bow,
Wise grown, at length, and fixed now :
Again, again, 'tis Glory cries,
" Unblest, from me the wretch that flies !
" What, coward ! shall the fair be thine ?
" To win the fair, fond fool, is mine !
" Shall thine the gentle Mary be ?
" Arise ! deserve her ! follow me !"

Ye powers ! no longer let my mind
The right path vainly strive to find ;
But, teach me where my vows to pay,
Teach where to choose, and where to stay.
Me Glory robs of Ease's calm ;
Me Ease deprives of Glory's palm !

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* From the Persian.

‡ Imitated from the French.

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

The History of Persia from the most Early Period to the Present Time; containing an Account of the Religion, Government, Usages and Characters of that Kingdom. By Colonel Sir John Malcolm, K. C. B., K. L. S. late Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Persia from the Supreme Government of India. In two volumes, Royal 4to. Pp. 1359. Twenty-two Engravings. £8. 8s. London, Murray, 1815.

THE most cursory inspection of these volumes will be found sufficient to convince every reader that their contents are of a very valuable and interesting description, and, therefore, capable of repaying the closest attention they may receive.

The title, the terms of which are far from accurate, is at least so far an appropriate introduction to the work, as it apprises the reader that these volumes embrace, not only history, but also geography and travels, or the results of personal observation; and though in this respect there is a departure, (somewhat unnecessarily) from the regularity of an historical work, yet, upon the whole, we consider that much is gained from this circumstance by the reader. "If I had not been a traveller," says the author, "I should never have been an historian." (Preface, page xi). The probable advantage of receiving the history of a nation from one who has seen the faces and observed the manners of the people composing it, who has trod over its territory, visited its monuments, compared its present with its past generations, and, generally, beheld the things which he describes; is sufficient to compensate for the absence of much that mere literary criticism might require. Sir John M. in his preface, takes the following view of the peculiarities to which we are referring :—

Whilst the annals of almost every nation that can boast of any political importance have been illustrated by eminent British writers, Persia seems hitherto to have been generally neglected. It must, therefore, be allowed to be highly desirable that this blank in our literature should be filled up, and that the English reader should be made acquainted with the history and condition of a people, who have in most ages acted a conspicuous part on the theatre of the world; and who have of late acquired peculiar claims to our attention, from the nature of their relations to British India, and from the renewal of their intercourse with the states of Europe. Though I have for many years contemplated such a work as an object of utility and importance, a sense of my own want of qualifications as an author long deterred me from undertaking it. I had left my native country and entered the army of India at an age when those who aim at literary eminence are only commencing their studies: and when I first had opportunities of collecting the materials which form the basis of my present work, I neither enjoyed, nor had any prospect of enjoying, the necessary leisure for putting them into a form to meet the public eye. A number of advantageous circumstances, however, concurred by degrees in ultimately removing the doubts which these difficulties had at first excited in my mind. During the last fifteen years, I have three times visited Persia in the charge of political missions; and I have for almost the whole of that period been intrusted with the conduct of the negotiations between that state and the British government in India. The nature of my public employment, which led to my travelling over almost all the provinces of Persia, gradually improved the knowledge I had before possessed of that kingdom and its inhabitants; and a sense of duty, as well as the natural curiosity which I felt of investigating the state of a country so imperfectly known to Eu-

ropeans, equally urged me to endeavour to amass useful information of every description; whilst it may be easily conceived, that the diplomatic character with which I was invested greatly facilitated my progress in the attainment of this subject.

What I have now said will show that I do not come forward, as an author, with those pretensions which belohg to men of high literary attainments; but that the prosecutions of my public duties first led me to feel the want of a History of Persia, and subsequently involved me in an effort, which, under other circumstances, I should never have contemplated. I do not, however, state this fact wilh a view of deprecating criticism, or of claiming indulgence: I am fully aware that the fate of every work must be determined by its own merit; and have, therefore, laboured to render that which I have undertaken as complete as possible. I have studied perspicuity; I have sought truth: and my opinions, which are invariably expressed with freedom, may perhaps have some value from being those of a man whose only lessons have been learned in the school of experience.

The History of Persia may be divided into two parts: the ancient and the modern. The former, which commences in the fabulous ages, terminates in the conquest of that country by the Caliph Omar, in the thirty-first year of the Hejirah. Throughout this period the Persians come in frequent contact with the great European Nations of antiquity: but as my principal object in undertaking this work was to supply information that could not be obtained from the historians of Greece and Rome, I have in general followed Eastern anthors: and their narrations of the events of these distant periods will at least be deemed, by the European reader, a subject of just literary curiosity.

In the modern parts of the History of Persia I haae studied brevity, as far as was consistent with the introduction of every fact that appeared of importance: but the subject was so copious and diverging, that it required a constant effort to continue myself within the proposed limits. In one point I have perhaps indulged in a greater latitude than has usually been assumed by writers of history. I have not unfrequently endeavoured to enliven and illustrate my subject by the relation of occurrences in which I was personally concerned. This I did under an impression that the character of nations, as well as individuals, may often be better appreciated from anecdotes, than from a mere narration of events: and when such passages occur, they will, in addition to that light which they throw upon facts and observations, serve to remind the reader of what I before stated, thst if I had not been a traveller I should never have been an historian.

In the course of this work I have carefully consulted every European author of eminence who has investigated the history and literature of the oriental nations. But as I have always quoted, in my notes, the names of those by whose labour I have profited, it would be superfluous to mention them here, the more especially as their well-established reputation could derive no increase from my eulogiums.

Such being the mixed character of the work before us, we shall gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity of presenting to our readers the author's sketch of the geography of Persia:—

The boundaries of Iran, which Europeans call Persia, have undergone many changes. The limits of this kingdom, in its most prosperous periods, may however be easily described. The Persian gulf and Indian ocean‡ to the south, the Indus and the Oxus to the east and north-east, the Caspian sea and mount Caucasus to the north, and the river Euphrates to the west. The most striking features of this extensive country, are numerous chains of mountains, and large tracts of desert: amid which are interspersed beautiful valleys and rich pasture lands. From the mouths of the Indus, to those of the Karoon and the Euphrates, the narrow tract of arid and level country which lies between the mountains and the sea, bears a greater resemblance in soil and climate to Arabia, than to Persia. Though this tract extends in length a distance of more than twenty degrees, it cannot boast of one river that is navigable above a few miles from the ocean. The appearance of this coast is almost every where the same—a suc-

cession of sandy plains: in viewing which, the eye is occasionally relieved by large plantations of date trees, and by patches of cultivation that are found near the wells, and fresh water rivulets, which are thinly scattered over this extensive but barren region. Inland, from the chain of mountains nearest the Indian ocean and Persian gulf, to the Oxus in one direction, and to the Caspian sea in another, the most marked features of the country are nearly the same. These are, a succession of mountains and valleys of different elevation and extent. There are only a few of the former which can be termed of very extraordinary height, though many ranges have continual snow upon the summits. None of the valleys are broad; but some are of great length, often exceeding one hundred miles. The only tracts within this empire which spread wide, without the interruption of mountains, are salt deserts, of which there are several: one of the most remarkable is that which extends from the banks of the Heirmund river in Seistan to the range of hills which divide that province from lower Mekran, a distance of about four hundred miles. This may be deemed the extreme length of the desert. Its breadth from Noosky, a village in Sarawan, to Jalk, in upper or northern Mekran, is near two hundred miles. The salt desert, which extends from the vicinity of the cities of Koom and Kashan to the provinces of Mazenderan and Khorassae, is as long, and some miles broader, than that of Seistan, with which it unites. The exact nature of the vast waste which these form is but little known. It abounds with salt marshes, and encircles the sea of Zerah, or lake of Seistan. In many of its dry parts this desert presents to the eye either a crusted coat of brittle earth, or a succession of sand hills. The latter have, in general, the shape of waves, and consist of particles of red sand, so light as to be hardly palpable, which, when scattered by the violent north-west winds that prevail throughout the summer months, form a moving cloud, which often proves alike destructive to animal and to vegetable life.

The influence of this great desert on those countries which are in its vicinity, and upon the same level with it, is very great. These are subject to extreme heats: the temperature of Kashah was found, by observations made by Fahrenheit's thermometer, to be about twenty degrees warmer than that of Kohrood, a village situated twenty-five miles from it, in a small valley, on the top of a range of hills, which were certainly not of a height to account for this great difference of temperature, on any calculation that has reference to elevation. The hills in the interior of Persia are not quite so barren as the ranges which meet the eye of the navigator of the Indian Sea and the Persian Gulf: but none, except those of Mazenderan and of Georgia, are covered with forests. In the north-western parts of Kurdistan, in parts of Fars, and of Khorassan, there are woods intermixed with large trees; but the generality of mountains in Persia are either bare, or thinly clad with underwood.

The valleys of the centre provinces of Persia abound with all the rarest and most valuable vegetable productions, and might be cultivated to any extent. The pasture grounds of that country are not surpassed by any lands in the world. Trees are seldom found except near the towns or villages: but the luxuriance with which they grow wherever planted, shews that the climate is quite congenial to them. The orchards of Persia produce all the fruits of the temperate zone; and its wilds abound with flowers that can only be reared by care and cultivation in the gardens of Europe. Though there is a resemblance in the principal features of the surface of this kingdom, some of its provinces are marked by a very distinct appearanee. In Fars, Irak, and Khorassan, the valleys are generally level. In Aderbijan they appear like a succession of eminences between hills; and Kurdistan may be almost termed one immense cluster of small mountains, occasionally intersected by loftier ranges; on the top of which, as in every other part of Persia, there are table lands, which, from their great elevation, are subject to extreme cold.*

Persia has hardly one river which can

* In the year 1810, when encamped on the plain of Hubatoo in Kurdistan, the water in my tent froze to near half an inch thick on the 17th of August. The latitude was thirty-six degrees north, and Fahrenheit's thermometer, at 6 a. m. stood at thirty-four.

be termed navigable, unless the Euphrates and the Tigris may be considered as belonging to that empire. The Karoon in Khuzistan, the Arras or Araxes in Aderbijan, and the Heirmund, which flows through the province of Seistan, are the largest within its ordinary limits. The rains, except in Mezenderan, are neither frequent nor heavy; and a want of water is undoubtedly to be deemed the great obstacle to the general fertility of the country. In its more prosperous days,† astonishing efforts were made by its inhabitants to overcome this natural defect: but the local situation of Persia was unhappy; and the ravages of barbarous invaders often destroyed in a day the labours of a century, and made a nation recede in despair from its progress in improvement.

The climate of this kingdom is very various. It is not more affected by the difference of latitude, than by the opposite nature of the soil, and by the remarkable inequalities of the surface of almost all its provinces. The greater part of the country, as has been stated, is a succession of plains at the base of those ridges of hills by which it is intersected, and of table lands nearly on a level with their tops. To pass from the lower valleys to the higher, is to change the temperature of summer for that of winter. But the climate, though various, is healthy; and few countries can boast a more robust, active, and well-formed race of men. Its animals (particularly horses and dogs) are of uncommon size, strength, and beauty. Its vegetable productions have been noticed. In its mountains some valuable minerals are found, but none in any abundance; and Persia has consequently been always indebted to foreign countries for lead, iron, silver, and gold.

Those histories of Persia which are drawn from Mohammedan records commence with the reign of a prince whose name Sir John M. writes Kaïomurs; while the Dabistan, a work introduced to the learned world by Sir William Jones,* presents a series of Persian dynasties of a much older date. Of this portion of the history, Sir John M. very properly prefixes an account, though not without expressing more hesitation as to the authenticity of his authority, than is perhaps necessary. Doubtlessly, the narrative in the Dabistan is largely tinctured with fable, but are not the Mohammedan histories as much so? It would be easy to show that the authors last referred to were bound by their religious dogmas to reject the fables of the Abadians and Gabers, and to substitute their own.

One of the most attractive features of the present history of Persia, in the eyes of the general reader, will be that of the resort made by the author to native writers on the subject of those wars with the Greeks and Romans, of which we are usually informed only upon the credit of Greek and Roman pens. By extracting some of the particulars with which this work presents us concerning Alexander and his invasion of Persia, we shall at once exhibit a specimen of the author's style, and gratify the curiosity of our readers on a topic familiar to their memories:—

These writers state, that Philip, king of Macedon, was murdered; and they add, that the assassin † was impelled to the act by love for Alexander's mother.‡ That prince, who had been absent,§ returned at the moment, and slew the murderer. Philip, according to this account, did not die immediately, but lived

† In the small, but fine, district of Nishabore in Khorassan, there are said to have been twelve thousand watercourses.

* Asiatic Researches, and works of Sir W. Jones, "On the Persians."

† The name of the assassin, according to them, was Kuloos.

‡ Zeenut-ul-Tuarikh.

§ Alexander, the Persian author states, was, at this period, engaged in a war against a prince, whom they style the son of Kylalous, and besieging a city called Burakous. The assassin of his father, the same account informs us, fled to the queen for protection, and was slain by the young prince when he had hold of his mother's robe.

to know that he was revenged by his son, and to send for his minister, Aristotle, his courtiers, and his principal officers: all of whom he commanded to obey Alexander, who, after his father's interment, addressed his subjects in the following terms:—" O my people, your " King is no more! and I have no right " to any authority over you. I can, in- " deed, only consider myself as one of " yourselves, and must, in every thing I " undertake, seek your aid and support. " But I entreat you to listen to my coun- " sel at this moment. Elect a ruler to " govern you; continue to fear God,* " and he will protect his subjects." The people exclaimed,† " We have never " been addressed in this manner before; " but we will take your advice: we " know none but you fit to rule." After saying this, they all rose and paid him their obeisance, and at the same time placed the diadem upon his head.

The Persians relate,‡ with truth, that the arms of Alexander were immediately turned against different states of Greece, who resisted his authority; and that, after he had completely succeeded in the accomplishment of this object, he collected a great army to invade Persia. They add, that, after the conquest of that kingdom, he marched towards India. His first enterprize in that quarter was against a prince called Keyd,§ to whom he sent an envoy, requiring him to submit and pay tribute. Keyd not only agreed to this demand, but declared himself ready to resign his power, or even his life, if Alexander desired he should do so. "I shall," he said, " send " to the great conqueror, your master, " my beautiful daughter;‖ a goblet¶ " made of a most splendid ruby; a phi- " losopher of great science; and a phy- " sician who has such skill that he can " restore the dead."* The envoy returned to Alexander; who was delighted with the success of his mission, and instantly sent for the princess, the goblet, the philosopher, and the physician. Keyd not only sent them, but added an immense present of his richest jewels. The conqueror of the world, we are told, became enamoured of the fair princess: and, in her arms, lost all desire for the dominions of her father. He next made war against Poor,† whom he defeated and slew, and then marched against the Emperor of China.‡ That monarch did not consider himself equal to the contest, and went in disguise to the Grecian camp. He was discovered, and brought to Alexander, who demanded of him, how he could venture to act as he had done. The Emperor replied: " I was anxious to see " you, and your army: I could have no " fear on my account, as I knew I was " not an object of dread to Alexander: be- " sides, if he was to slay me, my subjects " would instantly raise another king to " the throne. But of this I can have no " fear, as I am satisfied Alexander can " never be displeased with an action that " shows a solicitude to obtain his friend- " ship." The conqueror was pleased with this flattery, and concluded a treaty with the Emperor; by which the country of the latter was spared, on his agreeing to pay tribute. The Emperor went to his capital to make preparations for the entertainment of his great ally; and the third day after he left the Grecian camp, he returned with an army, the dust of which announced its immense numbers, and made Alexander prepare against treachery, by arraying his troop in order of battle. When both lines were opposite, the Emperor of China, wich his ministers and nobles, alighted, and went towards the Grecian prince, who inquired why he had broken his faith and collected such a force.§ " I wished,"

* It is the belief of all the Mahomedans, that Secunder (their name for Alexander) adored one great and supreme God.

† This may allude to the address of Alexander to the States of Greece, when he sought their union and support in the Persian expedition, and to their consent that he should be the leader of the Greeks in that memorable expedition.

‡ Zeenut-ul-Tuarikh.

§ Keyd-Hindee; perhaps the Taxilus of the Greek historian.

‖ The beauties of this princess are glowingly described by the Persian author, who terms her " a sweet-scented rose that had never looked " upon dust; a spring that never had been vexed " by a cold blast."

¶ The property of this celebrated goblet was, that it continually replenished itself.

* Zeenut-ul-Tuarikh.

† Certainly Poor or Porus, as F and P in the Pehlivi are the same.

‡ Probably Chinese Tartary, which, in Persian authors, is always confounded with China. This, no doubt, alludes to the expedition of Alexander against the Scythians; but the events are related in a dissimilar manner.

§ The facts stated, appear applicable to the conduct of Taxilus, then the Prince of Scythia.

said the Emperor, "to show the number "of my army, that you might be satis- "fied I made peace from other motives "than an inability to make war. It was "from consulting the heavenly bodies "that I have been led to submit. The "heavens aid you, and I war not with "them."* Alexander was gratified, and observed, that it would ill become him to exact tribute from so great, so wise, and so pious a monarch; he would therefore be satisfied with his friendship. The Emperor, on hearing this, took his leave, and sent a present of jewels, gold, and beautiful ladies,† to the illustrious conqueror.

The astrologers had foretold, that when Alexander's death was near, he would place his throne upon a spot where the ground was of iron, and the sky of gold. When the hero, fatagued with conquest, directed his march towards Greece, he was one day seized with a bleeding at the nose‡. A general, who was near, unlacing his coat of mail, spread it for the prince to sit upon: and, in order to defend him from the sun, held a golden shield over his head. When Alexander saw himself in this situation, he exclaimed, "The prediction of the "astrologers is accomplished; I no "longer belong to the living! Alas! "that the work of my youth should be "finished! Alas! that the plant of the "spring should be cut down like the "ripened tree of autumn!" He wrote to his mother, stating, that he should shortly quit this earth, and pass to the regions of the dead. He requested, that the alms given on his death, should be bestowed on those who had never seen the miseries of this world, and who had never lost those that were dear to them. His mother, in conformity to his will, sought, but in vain, for persons of this description: all had tasted of the woes and griefs of life; all had lost those whom they loved. She found a confolation, as her son had intended, in this circumstance, for her great loss. She saw her own was the common lot of humanity.

(To be continued.)

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* Zeenut-ul-Tuarikh.

† From the earliest ages to the present day, it has been the invariable usage of all Asiatic conquerors, from the monarch who subdues kingdoms, to the chief that seizes a village, to claim some fair females, as the reward of his conquest; it is, therefore, natural for Persian authors to suppose Alexander the Great did not fail to avail himself of this established custom.

‡ Zeenut-ul-Tuarikh.

An Account of the Kingdom of Caubul, &c.

(Concluded from page 64.)

We shall now draw to a conclusion both our extracts, and the observations which we shall permit ourselves to make upon this work; not, however, without superadding a brief summary of its contents. Our former pages accompanied the embassy to the vicinity of Peshawer, the capital both of Afghanistan-proper, and of the whole Afghan dominions.

The reader is not to expect from Mr. E. any developement of the secrets of his mission; but the following, the only political passage which occurs in the narrative, very properly prepares us for our entrance into Peshawer, the procession of the embassy, the etiquette of the Afghan court, and the splendour and hospitality of the sovereign:—

Though I did not intend to touch on my negotiations, it will elucidate my intercourse with the people at Peshawar, to state the manner in which the mission was regarded at court. The news of its arrival reached the King while on his way from Candahar, and its object was at first regarded with strong prejudice and distrust. The King of Caubul had always been the resource of all the disaffected in India. To him Tippoo Sultaun, Vizeer Ally, and all other Mahommedans, who had a quarrel either with us or the Marattas, had long been in the habit of addressing their complaints; and, in later times, Holcar, himself, a Maratta, had sent an embassy to solicit assistance against us. Runjeet Sing, the Rajah, or as he calls himself, the King, of the Punjaub, took a great alarm at the opening of a communication between two powers whom he looked on as his natural enemies, and did all he could to convince the court of Caubul of the most dangerous

nature of our designs. The Haukims of Leia, of Moultaun, and of Sind (each imagining that the embassy could have no other object but to procure the cession of his particular province), did what they could to thwart its success; and, at the same time, the Dooraunee Lords were averse to an alliance, which might strengthen the King, to the detriment of the aristocracy; and the King himself thought it very natural that we should profit by the internal dissentions of a neighbouring kingdom, and endeavour to annex it to our empire. The exaggerated reports he received of the splendour of the embassy, and of the sumptuous presents by which it was accompanied, seem more than any thing to have determined the King to admit the mission, and to give it an honourable reception. When the nature of the embassy became known, the King, without laying aside his distrust, appears to have entertained a hope that he might derive greater advantage from it than he had at first adverted to; and, it then became an object with each of the ministers to obtain the conduct of the negotiations.

There were two parties in the Court, one headed by Akram Khaun, a great Dooraunee lord, the actual prime minister; and the other, composed of the Persian ministers, who, being about the King's person, and entirely dependent on his favour, possessed a secret influence, which they too often employed in opposition to Akram Khaun: the chief of these was Meer Abool Hussun Khaun. This last party obtained the earliest information about the embassy, and managed to secure the Mehmaundauree; but it was still undetermined who would be entrusted with the negotiation. The Persians took pains to convince me that the King was jealous of Akram Khaun, and the great Dooraunees, and wished to treat with us through his personal and confidential agents; and Akram sent me a message by an adherent of his own, to say that he wished me well, and desired to be employed in my negotiations, but that if I left him out, I must not complain if he did all in his power to cross me. From that time his conduct was uniformly and zealously friendly, nor did he expect that any reserve should be maintained with the opposite party, a circumstance in his character that prevented much embarrassment. He had however marched for Cashmeer when I arrived, and to this I attribute many altercations to which I was at first exposed.

After some interesting descriptions of the entry of the embassy into Peshawer, of the lodgings assigned to it, and the arrangement of court-etiquettes, we come to Mr. E.'s account of his public and private audiences of the Shah, than which a more striking passage can scarcely be selected from the volume. In the romantic magnificence of the Afghan court, we recognize no small part of all that our youthful fancy has conceived of eastern splendour; and, in what is said of the personal appearance of the Shah, we are indulged with the contemplation of Persian amenity and polish. The description may also be read with greater avidity at the present moment, when every conveyance from India brings us some relation of the troubles of this monarch, who, since the embassy of Mr. Elphinstone, has been driven from his throne by Shah Mahmud, and imprisoned by Runjeet Sing:—

We were now left for some time in the Kishik Khauneh, during which Meer Abool Hussun conversed with us, and discovered a most extraordinary ignorance of every thing concerning us. He had at first thought that Calcutta was in England, and now discovered his belief that the gentlemen of the embassy were born in India, though of English parents. At length the Chaous Baushee came to us: he had been labouring hard at a list of our names, and gave it up with the appearance of extreme vexation, in despair of mastering such a collection of strange words. He now explained the ceremonies to be observed, in a very courteous manner, and then intreated us to severally to whisper our names to him, when he should touch us. He then conducted us up a sloping passage, and through a gate, after which we passed behind a sort of screen, and suddenly issued into a large court, at the upper end of which we saw the King in an elevated building.

The court was oblong, and had high walls, painted with the figures of cypresses. In the middle was a pond and fountains. The walls on each side were lined with the King's guards three deep, and at various places in the court stood the officers of state, at different distances from the King, according to their degree. At the end of the court was a high building, the lower story of which was a solid wall, ornamented with false arches, but without doors or windows; over this was another story, the roof of which was supported by pillars and Moorish arches, highly ornamented. In the centre arch set the King, on a very large throne of gold or gilding. His appearance was magnificent and royal: his crown and all his dress were one blaze of jewels. He was elevated above the heads of the eunuchs who surrounded his throne, and who were the only persons in the large hall where he sat: all was silent and motionless. On coming in sight of the King, we all pulled off our hats, and made a low bow: we then held up our hands towards heaven, as if praying for the King, and afterwards advanced to the fountain, where the Chaous Baushee repeated our names, without any title or addition of respect, ending, "they have come from Europe as ambassadors to your Majesty. May your misfortunes be turned upon me."* The King answered in a loud and sonorous voice, "they are welcome;" on which we prayed for him again, and repeated the ceremony once more, when he ordered us dresses of honour. After this, some officer of the court called out something in Turkish, on which a division of the soldiers on each side filed off, and ran out of the court, with the usual noise of their boots on the pavement, accompanied by the clashing of their armour. The call was twice repeated, and at each call a division of troops ran off: at the fourth, the Khauns ran off also, with the exception of a certain number, who were now ordered to come forward. The King, in the mean time, rose majestically from his throne, descended the steps, leaning on two eunuchs, and withdrew from our sight. The Khauns who were summoned, ran on as usual, while we walked on to the foot of a stair-case, covered with a very rich carpet: we paused here till the Khauns had run up, and were arranged; after which we ascended, and entered the hall, where the King was now seated on a low throne opposite the door. We stood in a line, while the King of Caubul asked after the health of his Majesty and the Governor General, enquired into the length of our journey, and expressed his wish that the friendship betwixt his nation and ours might be increased; to all which I made very brief replies. The gentlemen of the embassy now retired, leaving me and Mr. Strachey, who were desired to seat ourselves near his Majesty. The Imaum and the Moonshee Baushee (or head secretary), stood near us, and the other Khauns stood along one side of the hall. The Governor General's Persian letter was now opened and read with striking distinctness and elegance, by the Moonshee Baushee, and the King made a suitable answer, declaring his friendship for the English nation, his desire of an intimate alliance, and his readiness to pay the utmost attention to any communication with which I might be charged. After I had replied, his Majesty changed the subject to inquiries respecting our journey, and questions about our native country. When he understood that the climate and productions of England greatly resembled those of Caubul, he said the two kingdoms were made by nature to be united, and renewed his professions of friendship. I then enquired whether it was his Majesty's pleasure to enter on business at that time? To which he replied, that I might consult my own convenience respecting the time, and might communicate with his ministers, or with himself, as I chose. I then explained the objects of my mission at length; to which his Majesty made a very friendly and judicious reply, and soon after I withdrew. The King of Caubul was a handsome man, about thirty years of age, of an olive complexion, with a thick black beard. The expression of his countenance was dignified and pleasing; his voice clear, and his address princely. We thought at first that he had an armour of jewels, but, on close inspection, we found this to be a mistake, and his real dress to consist of a green tunic, with

* Some form of prayer like this is always used on addressing the king. It corresponds to the "O king live for ever," of the ancient Persians.

large flowers in gold, and precious stones, over which were a large breast-plate of diamonds, shaped like two flattened fleurs de lis, an ornament of the same kind on each thigh, large emerald braces on the arms (above the elbow), and many other jewels in different places. In one of the bracelets was the Cohi Noor, known to be one of the largest diamonds in the world.* There were also some strings of very large pearls, put on like cross belts, but loose. The crown was about nine inches high, not ornamented with jewels as European crowns are, but to appearance entirely formed of those precious materials. It seemed to be radiated like ancient crowns, and behind the rays appeared peaks of purple velvet: some small branches with pendants, seemed to project from the crown; but the whole was so complicated, and so dazzling, that it was difficult to understand, and impossible to describe. The throne was covered with a cloth adorned with pearls, on which lay a sword and a small mace, set with jewels. The room was open all round. The centre was supported by four high pillars, in the midst of which was a marble fountain. The floor was covered with the richest carpets, and round the edges were slips of silk, embroidered with gold, for the Khauns to stand on. The view from the hall was beautiful. Immediately below was an extensive garden, full of cypresses and other trees, and beyond was a plain of the richest verdure: here and there were pieces of water and shining streams; and the whole was bounded by mountains, some dark, and others covered with snow. When I left the King, I was reconducted to the Kishik Khauneh, where all the gentlemen of the mission received their dresses of honour. In the above description, I have chiefly confined myself to what was splendid in the ceremony. I must however mention, before I conclude, that, although some things (the appearance of the King in particular) exceeded my expectations, others fell far short of them, and all bore less the appearance of a state in prosperity, than a splendid monarchy in decay.†

Such is the public ceremonial of the court of Cabul. I had afterwards an opportunity of seeing the forms observed by the King in more familiar intercourse. His Majesty had expressed a desire to see Mr. Strachey and me in private, in an apartment, belonging to the Seraglio; and, as this was not a place to which strangers were usually admitted, we were requested to come slightly attended, and in the night. Accordingly we were conducted by the son of our Mehmaundaur, to the side of the Balla Hissaur, opposite to that where our public reception took place. When we reached the foot of the hill, we left the few attendants that had accompanied us, and clambered up with some difficulty to a narrow flight of steps, which our conductor could scarcely find in the extreme darkness of the night. At the head of these steps, a small door opened into the castle; and we found a guard of Indians, dressed like English Sepoys, a sight which we never saw again. We were then conducted in silence through various courts, filled with guards, and up several flights of steps scarcely lighted, till we came to a small lobby, almost dark, at the foot of a long and narrow staircase. Here we found a few persons, among whom was Meer Abool Hussun Khaun, some sitting, and some standing, like servants in their master's lobby. After some time, a man, very richly dressed, came to summon us to the King. We ascended the narrow staircase, entered a small room, neatly painted, and spread with a very fine silken carpet, and went on through several rooms of the same kind, and through several passages. The doors of all were closed by curtains of embroidered silk or brocade. All the rooms were badly lighted, and all were empty but one,

* See a print in Tavernier's Travels.

† Our presents for the king were carried into the palace while we were in the Kishik Khauneh. Nothing could exceed the meanness and rapacity of the officers who received charge of them. They kept the camels on which some of them were sent, and even seized four riding camels, which had entered the palace by mistake. They stripped the elephant-drivers of their livery; and gravely insisted that two English servants, who were sent to put up the lustres, were part of the present. Of all the presents made to him, the king was most pleased with a pair of magnificent pistols (which had been made for the grand signior), and with an organ. He had taken notice of our silk stockings; and sent a message, desiring that some might be given him; and with them also he was much pleased.

where the King's calleaunchee sat in a niche in the wall. At length, on raising a curtain, we discovered a room well lighted up, where the King was seated. It was a small but a very neat and comfortable apartment, with a recess or low window, a few inches higher than the rest of the room, from which it was divided by two or three painted pillars. The King sat back in the middle of the recess, and a eunuch stood in each of its six corners with his hands crossed before him. We sat in the lower part of the room, close to the pillars. The Imaum stood by us, and Meer Abool Hussun, with three other persons, stood behind us against the wall. The King wore a mantle of shawl, embroidered with gold, which had a very handsome border wrought with jewels. His crown was quite different from that we first saw: it was a high red cap, round the bottom of which was a broad border of jewels, fixed on black velvet, with a magnificent ornament in front; from this border rose two narrow arches of gold and jewels, which crossed each other, like those of an European crown. The whole had a fine effect. On entering, we made a bow, and sat down. The King welcomed us; and said he had sent for us that we might converse without reserve. He afterwards expressed his hope that we did not find our residence at Peshawer unpleasant, and his regret that he was not at Caubul when we arrived. He said something in favour of that country, which was taken up by the Imaum, who enlarged on its beauties, and then enumerated every province in his Majesty's extended dominions, praising and magnifying each, but giving Caubul the preference over them all. The King smiled at the Imaum's harangue, and said it shewed his partiality for his native country. He then said he hoped we should see Caubul and all his territories, which were now to be considered as our own. He then made some enquiries respecting the places I had seen; after which, he told Mr. Strachey, he understood he had been in Persia, and asked him some questions respecting that country. During this conversation, a eunuch brought in his Majesty's culleaun. I never saw any thing more magnificent: it was of gold, enamelled, and richly set with jewels. The part where the tobacco was placed, was in the shape of a peacock, about the size of a pigeon, with plumage of jewels and enamel. It was late at night when the Imaum gave us a hint to withdraw. We were let out as we came in; and returned through the town, which was now quiet and silent. This interview with the Shauh, made a very favourable impression upon us. It will scarcely be believed of an Eastern monarch, how much he had the manners of a gentleman, or how well he preserved his dignity, while he seemed only anxious to please.

Among the many favourable sketches which Mr. E.'s journey has supplied him with, we must not omit the following. It is the salutary effect of an enlarged intercourse with mankind, that it continually shows the circle of knowledge and virtue to be larger than our previous ignorance, and constant uncharitableness, had suffered us to expect:—

It would be endless to recount the visits we received, and tedious to mention those we paid. The result of my observations on those will be seen in another place.

Among the visits I paid, I must not omit one to a celebrated saint, named Shaikh Ewuz, who was often visited by the King and prime minister, neither of whom ever would be seated in his presence, until repeatedly commanded. I paid my visit to him in his little garden, where I perceived a number of well dressed people approaching at a distance, and was going to salute them, when somebody close to me bade me welcome, on which I looked, and saw an old man dressed like a labourer, who seemed to have been digging in the garden: this was the saint, and the others were men of high rank, who stood at a distance from respect: among them was a young man, who was brother to the Queen, and son to Wuffadar Khaun, formerly vizier. The Shaik made us sit down upon the clods which had just been turned up, and began to converse very agreeably on all subjects except religion; he said he heard the people about Peshawar had been mean enough to importune me for pre-

sents, and said that the Afghaun chiefs had become such a set of scoundrels, that he was ashamed of them. He, however, praised the King.

There was another celebrated dervise, who declined my visit, saying that he had renounced the world, and was entirely engaged in prayer and meditation. I sent him a large present in money, begging him to give it in charity, and to pray for the King. He peremptorily refused the money, but prayed for the King and for me, and sent a grateful message for my attention.

The unsettled state of the country soon induced the mission to seek a temporary retreat near the Indus, whence, to use the words of Shak Shuja, at parting, "it might either join him again, or return to India, as suited its convenience." Mr. E. accordingly commenced his retrograde march. On the 20th of June, he re-crossed the Indus, at Attock, where he halted two days. Here the mission was complimented, by the Afghans of the party, on its entrance into India.

From Attock, the mission proceeded to Hussun Abdal, in the beautiful and celebrated valley to which it gives its name, at which place it had been intended that it should remain till the fate of the Afghan dominions was determined; but if before reaching it, Mr. E. received orders of recal, and had announced them to the King. Here, also, the embassy learned the overthrow of Shah Shuja.

The embassy was now to pass through the Punjab, or Lahore, the country of the Seikhs, of which nation several descriptive traits, are given by Mr. E. In this portion of his journey, Mr. E. saw Shah Zeman, a former sovereign of the Afghans, whom Mahmud, the predecessor, and, at this time, the successor, of Shah Shuja, deposed, blinded and imprisoned.

The country which Mr. E. describes, possesses, as has already appeared, a lively historical interest, arising from its having been traversed by the Macedonian conqueror and his Greeks. The rivers which it now repassed, were the (Indus, Hydaspes,) Ascesines, streams which fall into the Hydraotes, the Hyphasis and the Hydrusurus of the classical records. All these either bound or traverse Lahore. But Mr. E. appears to have found in this country other traces of the Greeks than those left by the transitory foot of the soldier. A description of an architectural ruin is succeeded by a conjecture on the site of the battle with Porus.

From the banks of the Hydaspes, the mission continued its march to those of the Hydrusus, or Sutulege, to the east of which it gained the British cantonments of Lodeeana, and thence proceeded straight to Delhi, the point of its original departure, and a distance of 200 miles.

Content with having analysed, thus far, the narrative of Mr. Elphinstone's journey, and which is that part of the volume which more exclusively embraces what proceeds from the personal observations of the author, we must subjoin only a slight notice of the remaining and far more numerous pages. Of the five books into which the "Account of the Kingdom of Caubul" is divided, the first is devoted to an elaborate description of its geography and natural history; the second, to a general account of the inhabitants; the third, to a particular account of the Afghan tribes; the fourth, to a description of the provinces, and the fifth, to an account of the civil and religious government. Each book comprehends numerous chapters; and the whole is followed by an Appendix, containing a "History of the Kingdom of Caubul from the foundation of the Dooraunee monarchy," some miscellaneous papers, and a Pushtoo or Afghan vocabulary.

Of the industry and good sense displayed in this volume, it is impossible to speak too respectfully. The style, as before intimated, is clear, correct, and generally free

from blemish. We rarely meet with such an instance as the following, where a provincial colloquialism has been suffered to creep in:—

> The fort of Attock was also plainly seen *from this*, and on descending, we encamped on a spot opposite this place.

Closing, then, the volume, as we do, with the most favourable opinion of its merits, we are yet called upon, by our previous engagement, to spend a few words on the system followed by the author in his orthography of names of places. On this point, our limits compel us to be brief; and, perhaps, no more is needful from us, than that we should declare ourselves on the side of those who think the five vowels of the alphabet, with all the sounds of which they are the signs, sufficient for completing, without combination or reduplication, the orthography of exotic words. The dangers of spelling to the ear are without end; while that which is spelled to the eye has an infinity of conveniences to outweigh all objections. Letters are figures; a word is a picture. If these are faithfully drawn, the objects or ideas which they represent, will be understood by every observer, by whatever name he may call them. If, for example, the word *Cabul* is universally written "Cabul," of what importance is it, in what manner it is sounded? It is understood wherever the Roman characters are in use. But, if individuals and nations undertake to write words according to their particular languages, dialects, modes of articulation, or taste in the collocation of letters, where is the end to the confusion? Does the "Caubul" of Mr. E. convey to the ear of a Frenchman the sound which Mr. E. designs to express?" — Certainly not; so that this kind of orthography leads to any thing but agreement in pronounciation The sound of "Caubul," in the mouth of a Frenchman, must be "Cōble." He cannot give the sound "Caw;" and if he, in his turn, were to attempt to paint the sound intended by Mr. E., he would write "Kahboul." Meantime, we have lately seen a specimen by a second English writer in India, who, meaning to agree, as to the sound, with Mr. E., but, having a different taste in the choice of letters of the alphabet, writes "*Cor*bul!" We cannot but hope that *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, will one day be thought, by all writers on Indian topics, sufficient for the *notation* of every sound of the voice. Spelling to the ear has even this further inconvenience, that not only different nations and different individuals require, in this case, a different orthography; but, as acknowledged by Mr. E. in the passage we formerly cited, the same individual will perpetually vary his letters.

A Narrative of the Events which have recently occurred in the Island of Ceylon; written by a Gentleman on the Spot. Egerton, London, 1815. 8vo. pp. 72.

THE real subject of this pamphlet, so carefully concealed in the title-page, is a history of the late war in Candy, some account of which is given in another part of our pages. In the "Narrative," the fortunes of the Adigar Eheilepola form an interesting episode, which we shall extract; observing, at the same time, that we applaud the caution with which Governor Brownrigg is represented to have acted in his reception of the rebellious officer.

We call Eheilapola a "rebellious officer;" and it will not escape remark, that even our author describes him as first "summoned to Kandy to account for some *real* or imaginary offence." With the moral merits of the conduct of the Adigar we have the less to do, as we are taught, and are willing to believe, that neither his conduct nor his sufferings had any share in producing the war, a connection which, from the conspicuous

place assigned them in this "Narrative," the reader might, at first, be led to suppose. For the rest, however, we must submit, that an officer, who, owing allegiance and special duty to his sovereign, and protection to his family, which was his hostage, and which, according to what he knew of the customs of his country, was really answerable for his fidelity; an officer so circumstanced, giving up his family to pre-conditioned destruction, rebelling against his king, and calling a foreign force into his country, must have a strong case to make out on the other side, in order to obtain the pardon of mankind. If his office of Adigar was originally forced upon him, still his duties to his prince, his country, and his family, were not to be easily overbalanced; and if he took the office as a boon (and late accounts show him not unambitious), and therefore voluntarily put his family into the condition of a hostage, his defence is of increased difficulty. These observations are the more demanded of us, because we think that we see, in the production before us, and in other papers coming from Ceylon, a disposition to exalt the character of this person, without first laying any adequate foundation; and also, because there is, at this day, but too generally prevalent the loosest notions concerning the obligations of duty. Let a man but show himself the enemy of any established government, let him aid the works of *revolution* any where or any how, and it is the fashion of the age to cry him up for hero, saint, or martyr, as the case may be. With this preface, we subjoin our extract:—

In the month of March, 1814, Eheilapola, the first Adikar, or prime minister, of the king of Kandy, and who was also chief of the province of Saffragam, was summoned to Kandy to account for some real or imaginary offence of which he had been guilty. He was too well convinced of the fate which awaited him at a court where to be suspected was in itself a crime, to comply with the demand, and he instantly prepared for resistance. The whole population of the province flocked to his standard, and a message was sent by him to our government, soliciting assistance, and offering the unconditional surrender of his Dessavony, or province, as an appendage to the British crown.—The opportunity was a tempting one; but it was resisted by the governor, who apparently waited for more decided testimony of the feeling of the Kandian people than could be gathered from the insurrection of a single province, and he contented himself, therefore, with detaching a small force to the limits to protect the integrity of our territory, should either of the hostile parties attempt to invade it. In this measure of his excellency, it will be readily acknowledged that there was nothing which the most scrupulous advocate for neutrality could object to, since it was assuredly a duty incumbent on him to protect the natives of his own government from being over-run by a foreign force, or from having their fields and villages made the scene of warfare and contention.

It would be difficult to mark the character of the savage king in a stronger light than is exhibited in the steps which he took on the defection of the Adikar. The family of this chief, who, agreeably to the custom of the court, had been detained as hostages for his good conduct, were instantly singled out by the King as the victims of his indiscriminating revenge, and the cruelties exercised on them present a dreadful picture of horror and disgust.—The mother and five children, the eldest of whom was a lad of eighteen, and the youngest an infant at the breast, were bound, and led into the market-place. The infant was first torn from the arms of its mother, and its head being severed from its body, the parent was compelled to pound it in a mortar. The others were murdered in succession, the eldest being reserved for the last victim. and this scene of wanton and savage butchery was crowned by what every feeling mind will contemplate as an act of supreme, though unintentional mercy, the sacrifice of the mother herself.

The slaughter of his family appears to have subdued for a time the natural energy of the Adikar's character, and to have induced a torpor of action which was at this season the ruin of his cause. His

followers, disheartened by the inactivity of their chief, were soon routed by the King's troops; and after an ineffectual resistance of a few days duration, the Adikar fled into the British territories, and implored an asylum from the government.

The protection he asked, however, was afforded in the most cautious manner, and every measure was resorted to, which a government, scrupulous of giving umbrage to a neighbouring power, could have adopted. The public reception which he courted was refused, and it was not until he had resided for some time in Colombo, that General Brownrigg acceded to his proposal of being favoured with an interview at his excellency's country-house.

The interest excited on both sides by so extraordinary a scene as that of a Kandian chief, who had resided the whole of his life in his native mountains, presenting himself before a British governor, and imploring protection and succour, may be easily imagined. The forlornness of his condition derived additional claims to sympathy from the overwhelming force of his domestic afflictions; and these were claims which, he might well know, would find a powerful advocate in the breast of that governor from whom he sought all the relief and consolation which could yet be afforded him. He was received with the most distinguished kindness and respect, and was so affected with the novelty of his situation, and the unwonted kindness of a superior, that, regardless of the forms of introduction, he burst into tears. As soon as he was composed, the governor soothed him with promises of favour and protection. The Adikar replied, that he looked to his excellency as his father; that he had been deprived of all the natural ties of relationship, and trusted that the favour he solicited of being allowed to call the governor and Mrs. Brownrigg his parents would not be denied him. It was a strong, but natural mode of expressing what he felt, and his gratitude at finding his request assented to was unbounded.

The astonishment of this chief at all he beheld may be easily conceived. The romantic beauty of the house, situated on a rock, overhanging the sea, an element of which he had entertained such confused ideas, but which he had never till now perfectly seen, struck him most forcibly. After looking minutely at the furniture of the house, he approached, cautiously, the pillars of the verandah, and gave himself entirely up to the admiration which the novelty of the scene before him could not fail to inspire. A ship, which was passing at the moment, was a fresh object of wonder, and, when it was explained to him, he said he had heard of such things, and was happy to have enjoyed the opportunity of witnessing what he now saw. Being asked if this was the first time he had beheld the sea, he said he had occasionally obtained a very distant and imperfect view of it from a high mountain; but the largest piece of water he had ever approached was a lake in the Kandian country, the extent of which he described by looking and pointing through the two pillars of the verandah, the opening between which commanded but a partial view of the ocean before him.

A second episodical passage, containing anecdotes of the fallen Rajah, shall be extracted for the entertainment, and we may add, for the edification of the reader. These anecdotes are far from being without their value, though they ought not to be mixed, in the contemplations of the mind, with the history of the war and its results. If the internal vices or crimes of governments or governors, "*real or imaginary*," are to be admitted as warrants for the assaults of a powerful neighbour, there can never be pause to violence and revolutions. Such considerations, therefore, should be kept distinct: we are far from saying that the present writer has designed to blend them, but only that his readers are in danger of so doing:—

On Monday, the 6th March, the King and his family arrived at Colombo, and were conveyed in as private a manner as circumstances would admit to their new residence, where they were received by Colonel Kerr, the commandant of that place, with the respect due to their fallen fortunes. The house, which was spacious, had been fitted up very handsomely for the occasion, and in the middle of the largest apartment was an ottoman, or musnud, covered with scarlet cloth,

upon which his majesty immediately on his entrance sprung with great agility, and seating himself in a most unkingly attitude, with his legs drawn under him, looked round the room, which he surveyed with great complacency. He was evidently both pleased and surprised at the apparent comfort of his new place of abode, contrasting perhaps the treatment he was now experiencing from the British government with that which our countrymen had received not many years ago at his hands. He instantly said, "As I am no longer permitted to be a king, I am thankful for the kindness and attention which has been shown me."

Wikreme Rajah Sinha is in his person considerably above the middle size, of a corpulent, yet muscular appearance, and with a physiognomy which is at all times handsome, and frequently not unpleasing. His claim to talent has been disputed by many who have had an opportunity of conversing with him, but he is certainly not deficient in shrewdness or comprehension; with an utter indifference to all feelings of humanity, he possesses a great share of what is called good humour; and the affability with which he answered the questions that are addressed to him, is at least unexpected, while the ease and sang-froid with which he communicated some of the most extraordinary and murderous anecdotes of his reign is truly surprizing. He passes with great rapidity from one story of court intrigue to another; but it is to be observed, that the invariable issue of the whole of these anecdotes, is the cutting off the offender's head, flogging him to death, impaling him alive, or pounding him in a mortar, as the caprice of the moment might have dictated; and all his surprize seems to be, that the English should feel any great indignation at what he had always considered a mere matter of course and pastime.—"The English governors, however," he observed to Major Hook, "have one advantage over us kings of Kandy:—they have counsellors about them, who never allow them to do any thing in a passion, and that is the reason you have so few punishments; but, unfortunately for us, the offender is dead, before our resentment has subsided."

His Majesty's general reception of his English visitors is by a cordial shake of the hand.—With one officer he was particularly affable. He asked him if he would like to see the Queens? His visitor replied in the affirmative, but begged to know in what manner he was to receive them. "Why," said his Majesty, laughing very heartily, "in any way you please: they are rather dirty just now, as their clothes have not arrived from Kandy, and so you may take your choice, either shake hands with them, or embrace them."

This anecdote is one of many which might be adduced in illustration of the levity of this extraordinary man's character. He had, during the first week of his arrival, established a reputation for great fortitude and resignation; and there were not wanting some few to undertake his defence, and ascribe the tyrannical measures of his reign to evil counsellors.—An occurrence shortly took place, however, which set his character in its true light.

He had applied for the attendance of four of the female prisoners, who were originally servants of the Queens. His request was granted, and on the same night one of these poor creatures was delivered of a child in the house in which the King was residing. The instant he heard this piece of intelligence, he insisted on the woman's removal. "She was useless, and he would not allow her to remain."—Colonel Kerr sent to remonstrate on the cruelty of such a step in her present condition, and declined complying with the King's solicitation. The tyrant flew from one apartment to the other, exclaimed that he would neither eat, drink, nor sleep till he was satisfied; reviled the sentries, and behaved in so frantic a manner at this first opposition to his will, that Colonel Kerr, apprehensive of his murdering the woman, ordered her, even at the hazard of her life, to be removed to a place of safety.

But the predominating feeling of the King's soul was indignation at the treatment he had received from his own subjects. This was the point to which he always reverted, and his animosity to them was in one respect beneficial to his conquerors, since it led him to an unexpected disclosure of all his hidden places of treasure. It mattered not, he said, what became of it as long as it did not devolve to his bitter enemies.

The amount of this treasure it would be difficult at present to conjecture, but

there can be little doubt that it must be immense. Each man in the King's dominions was expected, at certain periods, to make an offering to the throne; and as the expenses of the court were trifling, and the labours of the subjects seldom remunerated, it may easily be imagined what must have been the accumulation of his Majesty and his predecessors. It was one part of the policy of the kings of Kandy, to conceal, when possible, even from their most confidential advisers, the places where their wealth was secured. Another was to reclaim from the families of their deceased favourites, every mark of royal bounty, however minute. of these presents, an exact register was kept, so that every donation under such a government was in fact nothing more than a loan.

The strange quantity and mixture of gold and silver ornaments which were discovered, may hence be in some degree accounted for; but it is not so easy to discover to what purpose it was intended to apply a large assortment of cocked hats and full bottomed perriwigs of the sixteenth century, which were found under ground, most carefully packed in a box, and the contents of which, the sanguine imagination of a prize-master had converted into articles of infinitely greater value.

Scarcely a day now passed, without bringing in accounts to Kandy of the discovery of money and jewels, and the army began to look with some confidence to a handsome remuneration for their labours. The King's throne and sceptre were among the first articles found, and by an extraordinary coincidence of circumstances, they were taken on the same day with himself.

The ancient throne of the Kandian sovereigns, for the last century and half, resembles a large old-fashioned arm-chair, such as is not unfrequently seen in England. It is about five feet high at the back, three in breadth, and two in depth. the frame is of wood, entirely covered with thin gold sheeting, (studded with precious stones,) the exquisite taste and workmanship of which does not constitute the least of its beauties, and may vie with the best modern specimens of the works of the goldsmith.

The most prominent and striking features in this curious relic, are two golden lions, or sphinxes, forming the arms of the throne or chair, of a very uncouth appearance, but beautifully wrought;—the heads of the animals being turned outwards in a peculiarly graceful manner. The eyes are formed of entire amethysts, each rather larger than a musket ball.—Inside the back, near the top, is a large golden sun, from which the founder of the Kandian monarchy is supposed to have derived his origin: beneath, about the center of the chair, and in the midst of some sun flowers, is an immense amethyst, about the size of a large walnut; on either side there is a figure of a female deity, supposed to be the wife of Vishnu or Budhoo, in a sitting posture, of admirable design and workmanship:—the whole encompassed by a moulding formed of bunches of cut chrystal set in gold; there is a space around the back (without the moulding) studded with three large amethysts on each side, and six more at the top.

The seat, inside the arms, and half way up the back, is (or rather *was*) lined with red velvet, all torn or decayed.

The footstool is also very handsome, being ten inches in height, a foot in breadth, and two feet and half in length: the top is crimson silk worked with gold: a moulding of cut chrystals runs around the sides of it, beneath which, in front, are flowers, (similar to those on the back of the chair,) studded with fine amethysts and chrystals.

It should be observed, that the throne behind is covered with finely wrought silver: at the top a large embossed half moon of silver, surmounting the stars, and below all is a bed of silver sun flowers.

The sceptre was a rod of iron, with a gold head, an extraordinary but just emblem of his government.

The remark, here stated to have been made by Wikreme Rajah to Major Hook, speaks highly, in our mind, for the good sense of the speaker; and, though it makes the fallen king no whit the fitter man to be entrusted with the disposal of his fellow-creatures, it offers a powerful apology for his barbarities, drawn from the education he has received, and the defective system of polity over which he was born to preside.

COLLEGE

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM, PUBLIC DISPUTATION.

CALCUTTA, JULY 27, 1815.

The Honorable N. B. Edmonstone, Acting-Visitor of the College of Fort William, in the absence of His Excellency the Governor General, having appointed Tuesday, the 25th instant, for the Public Disputations in the Oriental Languages; the President of the College Council, the Officers, Professors, and Students of the College, met at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government-House, where the Honorable the Chief Justice, the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta; the Honorable Archibald Seton, and George Dowdeswell, Member of the Supreme Council; and the Honorable Sir John Royds, and Sir William Burroughs, Judges of the Supreme Court; with many of the Civil and Military Officers at the Presidency, and others of the principal European inhabitants of Calcutta, as well as some respectable natives, were also assembled.

Mrs. Edmonstone, Mrs. Middleton, Mrs. Blair, Mrs. Hawkins, Mrs. Udny, and several other ladies of the settlement, likewise honored the college with their presence.

Soon after 10 o'clock, the honorable the acting visitor took his seat when the disputations immediately commenced, and were held in the following order:—

FIRST.—ARABIC.

Position.—"Whatever may be the difficulties of Arabic grammar, considered as a science, the knowledge of it, requisite for practical purposes, is not of more difficult attainment than that of the generality of European languages."

Respondent, Mr. W. H. Macnaghten.
Opponent, Lieut. R. Taylor.
Moderator, Major J. Weston.

SECOND.—PERSIAN.

Position.—"The knowledge of Persian to be derived from the study of its purest writers, the best introduction to the use of it in business, or other intercourse with the natives of India."

Respondent, Mr. W. H. Macnaghten.
First Opponent, Lieut. R. Taylor.
Second Ditto, Lieut. W. Isacke.
Moderator, Major J. Weston.

THIRD.—HINDOOSTANEE.

Position.—"For a critical skill in the Hindoostanee, it is requisite that a knowledge of more languages should be combined than are necessary for a similar acquaintance with any other language, ancient or modern."

Respondent, Mr. W. H. Macnaghten.
First Opponent, Lieut. W. Isacke.
Second Ditto, Mr. A. Dick.
Moderator, Capt. J. W. Taylor.

FOURTH.—BENGALEE.

Position.—"The Bengalee language is not only well calculated for matters of business, but also is adapted to works of literature and science."

Respondent, Hon. R. Cavendish.
First Opponent, Mr. W. H. Macnaghten.
Second Ditto, Mr. A. Murray.
Moderator, Rev. Dr. Wm. Caret.

A declamation in Sunskrit, by Mr. Macnaghten, on the following subject.

"It is more probable that the Sunskrit, as it now exists, is the mixture of several dialects, gradually formed into one language, than that with its avowed copiousness and artificial structure, it should be an aboriginal tongue."

When the disputations were concluded, the president of the college council presented to the honorable the acting visitor the several students of the college, who were entitled to receive degrees of honor, or other honorary rewards, adjudged to them at the public examinations of the past year; as well as the students who, at the examination held in June, had been found qualified to enter upon the public service, by their proficiency in two or more languages, and had consequently obtained permission to quit the college. The president read the certificates granted by the council of the college to each student, in pursuance of the statutes, specifying the extent of his progress in the prescribed studies of the college, and the general tenor of his conduct.

When the certificates had been read, the acting visitor presented to each student, entitled to receive a degree of honor, the usual diploma, inscribed on vellum, and at the same time expressed the satisfaction which he felt in conferring it.

The prizes and medals which had been awarded to the several students, were also distributed to them respectively; after which the honorable the acting visitor read the following discourse:

"*Gentlemen of the College of Fort William.*—I had reason to indulge the hope that the state of public affairs would have admitted the return of the illustrious visitor of the college to the presidency, in time to enable him to exercise on this occasion, as on the past, that important function of his office which consists in presiding at the annual disputations in the oriental languages, conferring degrees of honor for high proficiency in those languages, and addressing to you the observations suggested by a review of transactions of the college during the elapsed year.

"Sensible of the very superior impression and efficiency which the perform-

ance of this duty would derive, from the station and authority, the eminent rank and talents of his excellency the visitor, I was desirous of postponing the period of the disputation, with a view to secure to you the gratification and advantage of his personal superintendence.

"His lordship, however, deeming the earliest practicable entrance of the qualified students upon the duties of the public service, to be an object of importance, was pleased to delegate to me the office of presiding at this assembly of the college.

"Having had the satisfaction of testifying the ability of the disputants, and of distinguishing conspicuous desert, by the distribution of degrees of honor, prizes, and medals of merit, I proceed to fulfil the remaining obligation of my delegated duty.

"The right honorable the visitor, in his discourse at the last annual disputation, adverted to the superiority which, compared with other years, had distinguished the result of the studies of the college during the preceding year; in the number of students eminently qualified; in the degree of proficiency and the rapidity of acquirement displayed by them; and in the many extraordinary instances of individual merit.

"From the varieties of disposition and character, the changes in the number of the students attached to the college, and the contingencies which retard or accelerate the progress of study, considerable fluctuations may appear in the comparative reports of different years, without in any degree affecting the credit of the college. But, when the result of the labors of any one year shall exhibit a proportion of qualified and distinguished students, either superior or equal to that of the most flourishing period of the institution, we cannot justly withhold the acknowledgment, that the powers and activity of the institution, the general assiduity and attention of the students, to say the least, have not deteriorated.

"It is therefore highly satisfactory to find, that the product of combined tuition and study during the past year, will maintain a creditable comparison with the preeminence of the year preceding.

"The number of students declared qualified, by proficiency in two languages, to enter on the duties of the public service, is nineteen; which number exceeds that of the former year by one. Of this number, one student is reported to have acquired a high degree of proficiency in not less than four languages, and a competent knowledge of a fifth. Four gentlemen have acquired high proficiency in one language, and a competent knowledge of a second, and the remaining students a competent knowledge of two languages.

"The number of military students who have been reported highly qualified in the languages taught in the college, is four, three of whom have merited degrees of honour in two languages, and the fourth in one. These, added to the number of qualified civil students, form an aggregate of twenty-three, which number exceeds that of the two preceding years respectively.

"The number of the degrees of honour which have this year been awarded, for high proficiency, is fourteen. Of these, an equal number belongs to the civil and to the military class.

"The degrees of honour conferred at the last disputation, amounted to twenty, of which thirteen were obtained by military students.

"But this diminution of the number of the degrees of honour conferred on military students, reflects not the slightest discredit either on them or on the institution,—since it is fully accounted for by the removal of nearly the whole of that class, whom the duties of their profession called into the field in the month of January. The number of the degrees of honour acquired by the civil students, equals that of the past year, with this difference however, that two of them have been awarded to a gentleman whose extraordinary acquirements have their origin in the literary establishment of a sister presidency.

"The result of the labours of the past year, in one respect, exhibits a decided superiority over those of the year preceding. The medals of merit, for diligent application and rapid progress, awarded at the public examination of June 1815, were, to civil students, twenty; military, one. The number of medals of merit adjudged at the examination of Dec. 1814, was, to civil students nine, military, ten; making an aggregate of forty in the past twelve months.

"The medals of merit adjuged to both classes, on account of the year preceding, did not exceed seventeen. This is a satisfactory demonstration of improved assiduity in the collective body of the students, the fruits of which we may expect to see in maturity at the next anniversary.

"The number of medals awarded in the past year, for writing the Oriental characters, is four. These have been obtained by two students of the military class; viz. Lieutenants John Ostlife Beckett, and John Henry Bagnold, in the Persian and Nagree character. Although no civil students have this year been deemed entitled to the medal allowed by the 23d statute, for meritorious handwriting, one of those now leaving the college (Mr. Cudburt Thornhill Glass) received medals for both Persian and Nagree writing at the examination of June 1814; and I am happy to learn that this art has not been neglected by other civil

students, many of whom have practised writing in the character of the languages which they have studied; and have attained a degree of skill, falling short only of that excellence, for which an honorary reward has been established. I cannot too strongly recommend an uniform attention to this object. A facility in writing the languages of their country, in their proper character, will be found not only extremely convenient, but highly important. The practice of it materially promotes a critical knowledge of the language; an accurate orthography essentially depends upon it; and I need not add that in the various departments of the public service, occasions may frequently arise, when the agency of an amanuensis would expose important interests to hazard; or his absence, if his services could not be dispensed with, might impede the progress of the most urgent concerns of the state. These considerations, combined with the extraordinary fact, that before the institution of the college, scarcely any individuals throughout the whole of the Honourable Company's service, were capable of writing the Oriental characters, suggested the expediency of encouraging the acquisition of this art, by conferring, formerly a pecuniary, and now an honorary reward, on those who should successfully prosecute the attainment of it.

"The civil students who have been reported entitled to degrees of honour, for high proficiency in the past year, are

Mr. William Hay Macnaghten,
Mr. Abercromby Dick,
The Honorable Richard Cavendish,
Mr. William Monckton.

"The military students, are

Lieut. Taylor of the Bombay estab.
Lieut. Isacke, of the Madras estab.
Lieut. Bagnold and Lieut. Beckett, of the establishment of Bengal.

"Mr. Macnaghten, who entered the college in October last, having been transferred from the military service on the establishment of Fort St. George, to the civil service of Bengal, had studied the Persian and Hindoostanee languages in the Oriental Seminary of the former presidency, with eminent success. His improvement in these languages, since he has been attached to the College of Fort William, has corresponded with the rapidity of his anterior progress; but the application bestowed by him on the languages which he had already acquired, has not prevented Mr. Macnaghten from adding to his attainments, a high degree of proficiency in Arabic and Bengalee, and a considerable knowledge of the Sunskrit; thus exhibiting the unprecedented instance of high proficiency in four languages, and a competent knowledge of a fifth. Degrees of honor have consequently been conferred on Mr. Macnaghten, for his distinguished proficiency in Arabic, Persian, Hindoostanee, and Bengalee; and a medal of merit for his rapid progress in Sunskrit.

"Mr. Macnaghten was also declared entitled to a medal of merit for his rapid proficiency in Arabic, at the examination of December 1814.

"Although this college must divide with the sister institution of the coast, the credit of producing acquirements so multifarious and extensive, it is not the less incumbent on me to bestow a just measure of applause on the assiduity and ability which Mr. Macnaghten has so eminently displayed. Mr. Macnaghten, however, has to anticipate the far more valuable approbation of his Excellency the Visitor, to whom it will be my duty to communicate the reports of the professors and examiners.

"Mr. Dick, who entered the college in November 1813, has obtained a degree of honor for high proficiency in the Hindoostanee language, and at the examination of December 1814, received medals of merit in that language and in Persian. I need not add, that this extent of acquirement is highly creditable to Mr. Dick's industry and talents.

"The same encomium is due to the Honorable Richard Cavendish, who also entered the college in November 1813, and has gained a degree of honor in the Bengalee language, with a medal of merit in the Persian language.

"Mr. William Monckton, who only commenced his studies in the college in the month of December last, has been judged entitled to a degree of honor in the Bengalee language, and to medals of merit in the Persian and Sunskrit. This college has afforded few instances of equal rapidity of acquirement. I lament that the absence of Mr. Monckton, on account of indisposition, partly attributable to excess of study, deprives me of the gratification of personally expressing to him the high sense I entertain of his merits.

"Lieut. Robert Taylor of the Bombay establishment, who became attached to this institution in November 1813, has added to his anterior skill in the colloquial language of Persia, a classical knowledge which has entitled him to a degree of honor, and he has also successfully prosecuted the study of the Arabic language; for his proficiency in which, a medal of merit has been awarded to him.

"Lieut. Isacke of the establishment of Fort St. George, who entered the College of Fort William in November 1813, has obtained degrees of honour in Hindoostanee and Persian. I have great pleasure in citing the following honorable testimony borne to the merit of that officer, by the acting Professor of the Persian language, in his report, at the close of the 1st term of 1815. 'Lieut. 'Isacke entered the college, totally un-

'acquainted with Persian, and offers the 'most striking instance of proficiency 'that I have witnessed in that language.'

"The same observation is applicable to Lieut. Isacke's progress in the Hindoostanee language, and I am informed, that he adds to these acquirements, some proficiency in the Arabic language.

"Lieut. Beckett commenced his studies in the college in July of last year, and at the examination of December, gained degrees of honor, both in Hindoostanee and Persian.

"Lieut. Bagnold entered the college at the same time with Lieut. Beckett, and in addition to degrees of honor, for high proficiency in Persian and Hindoostanee, obtained a medal of merit, for rapid proficiency in the Bruj B'hak,ha, at the examination of December.

"These great and speedy acquirements are highly creditable to Lieuts. Bagnold and Beckett.

"Among the military students, I must not omit the name of Lieut. Coulthard. Lieut. Coulthard was deprived of the opportunity of being a candidate for a degree of honor, at the examination of December 1814, by severe illness, which also rendered him incapable of resuming the exercise of his professional duties in the field, but has admitted of his undertaking gratuitously the instruction of a class in Persian, under the acting professor, Major Weston.

"Lieut. Coulthard's satisfactory execution of this duty is the strongest attestation of his proficiency in the Persian language.

"In addition to the students already specified, those to whom medals of merit have been awarded, either at the public examination held in December, or at the late examination in June, are as follows.

CIVIL STUDENTS.

Cudbert Thornhill Glass, Persian and Hindoostanee.
Benjamin Taylor, Persian and Hindoostanee.
Robert Creighton, Hindoostanee and Bengalee.
David Carmichael Smyth, Persian and Hindoostanee.
Nathaniel Smith, Persian and Bengalee.
Thomas Herbert Maddock, Persian and Hindoostanee.
Harry Nesbit, Persian.
David Dale, Bengalee and Persian.
Alex. Francis Lind, Bengalee and Persian.
George Ewan Law, Hindoostanee.
William Wilkinson, Bengalee.
Thomas Porter Bonell Biscoe, Bengalee.
John Frederick Ellerton, Bengalee.
Charles Stuart, Bengalee.

MILITARY STUDENTS,

Lieut. Chas. Paton, Hindoostanee and Bruj B'hak,ha.
Lieut. Jas. Bedford, Hindoostanee and Persian.
Ensign George Stalkart, Hindoostanee and Persian.
Cornet William Scott Kennedy, Hindoostanee.
Lieut. John Robson Wornum, Bruj B'hak,ha.
Ensign Jas. Glencairn Burns, Bruj B'hak,ha.

"The whole of the medals of merit adjudged to the military students, were awarded at the examination of December 1814, those gentlemen having shortly after proceeded to join their respective corps. This circumstance has deprived us of an additional display of Oriental learning at the present disputation. Many of the military students entered the college, with the advantage of proficiency in two or more languages. This advantage they did not fail to improve, by an uniform and meritorious application to study, and their progress during the period of their continuance in the college was consequently highly satisfactory.

"A reference to the reports of the examination of December demonstrates, that many of these absent officers, if circumstances had admitted of the further prosecution of their studies, would have obtained the distinction of a degree of honor on the present occasion, and would have been highly classed in the scale of relative proficiency.

"In this number is to be included one, whose promising career has unhappily been arrested by the hand of death. The late Ensign Stalkart exhibited a distinguished example of meritorious and successful assiduity in the study of the Persian and Hindoostanee languages. The glory which attaches to the memory of those who have fought and fallen in their country's cause, must now hold the place of those distinctions to which that lamented officer would unquestionably have established an early claim, if it had pleased Providence to permit his return to the College of Fort William.

"It is highly satisfactory to observe, that several of the military students have prosecuted with success the study of the Bruj B'hak,ha, under the tuition of Lieut. Price. The Hindee, of which the Bruj B'hak,ha, or language of the territory anciently denominated Bruj,* is one of the dialects, appears to bear precisely the same relation to the modern Hindoostanee, that the Saxon of the 11th or 12th century bears to the English of the present day. The Hindee, however, constitutes at this moment the native language of a considerable portion of the population of India, and proceeding through degrees of modification and of intermixture with the Arabic and Persian, may be said to terminate or be lost in that refined

* The territory of Bruj, the scene of the fabulous exploits of Krishnu, has been called the Arcadia of India. Its capital was Muttra.

and elegant language, which is denominated Oordoo, or the court dialect of Hindoostan.

"The study of the Hindee, therefore, although perhaps not more essential to a comprehensive and critical acquaintance with the language strictly termed Oordoo, than the study of the Anglo-Saxon is to a perfect knowledge of the English, yet becomes important and even necessary to those who may have to maintain an extensive intercourse and personal communication with all classes of the Indian population; more especially it is requisite for the military officers of the Company's service, because a large proportion of the Sepoys of the army on the establishment of Bengal, speak either the Bruj B'hak, ha, or a dialect of which the Hindee forms a chief component part. It is therefore greatly to be desired, that this language should become a more general object of study in the college.

"The following civil students have been declared qualified, by their proficiency in two or more languages, to enter on the public service.

1. Wm. Hay Macnaghten, 1st in Arabic, 1st in Persian, 1st in Sunskrit, 3d in Bengalee, 1st in Hindoostanee, at the former examination.

2. Abercromby Dick, 1st in Hindoostanee, 2d in Persian.

3. The Hon. Richard Cavendish, 1st in Bengalee, 4th in Persian.

4. Wm. Monckton, 2d in Bengalee, 2d in Sunskrit, 12th in Persian.

5. Samuel Munckley Duntze, 2d in Bengalee, at the examination of December last. He was prevented by severe illness from attending the late examination, but has since been examined in Persian, and is stated by the examiners to have performed his exercises in such a manner, as would have entitled him to be placed nearly at the top of the 3d class.

6. Benjamin Taylor, 3d in Persian, 3d in Hindoostanee.

7. Dav. Car. Smyth, 2d in Hindoostanee, 5th in Persian.

8. Nath. Smyth, 6th Persian, 10th Bengalee, and the 4th class of Hindoostanee.

9. T. H. Maddock, 7th in Persian, 4th in Hindoostanee.

10. C. T. Glass, 6th Hindoostanee, 8th Persian, and the 2d class of Arabic.

11. David Dale, 5th in Bengalee, 10th in Persian.

12. Harry Nisbet, 9th in Persian, 9th in Hindoostanee.

13. Arch. Murray, 4th in Bengalee, 5th in Persian.

14. Henry Walters, 8th in Hindoostanee, 13th in Persian.

15. R. J. Taylor, 11th in Persian, 13th in Hindoostanee.

16. A. E. Lind, 8th in Bengalee, 16th in Persian.

17. R. H. Boddam, 7th in Hindoostanee, 17th in Persian.

18. R. A. Ward, 11th in Hindoostanee, 14th in Persian.

19. R. Creighton, 5th in Hindoostanee, 9th in Bengalee, and 21st in Persian.

"I have already had occasion to mention the dates on which Messrs. Macnaghten, Dick, Cavendish and Monckton, were admitted into the college. Of the remainder of the students just enumerated, Messrs. Nisbett and Lind entered the college in August last year, Messrs. David Carmichael Smyth, Maddock and Dale, in December, and Mr. Nathaniel Smith in January last. Their attainment of a degree of proficiency in two languages sufficient to qualify them for the public service, within periods of time so limited, must be deemed highly creditable to their industry and talents.

"According to the 19th statute, which was promulgated in the month of July 1814, a competent knowledge of the Persian language, in addition either to Hindoostanee or Bengalee, is requisite, to qualify a student for the public service. Mr. Robert Creighton, therefore, although reported qualified in the Hindoostanee and Bengalee languages, and to have regularly attended the Persian lectures during the last term, being classed by the Examiners in the 4th class of that language, could not, under the letter of the statute, be reported qualified for the public service. In consideration, however, of the general extent of Mr. Creighton's acquirements, and of his having made considerable progress in the Persian language, such as, with his proved habits of diligent study, may be expected to lead to a competent knowledge of it, in addition to his qualification in two other languages, the college council have recommended in his favour, an exemption from the strict operation of the rule, and his name is accordingly added to the number of those permitted to enter upon the public service. As Mr. Creighton has been attached to the college since October only, his attainments must be considered extremely creditable to his diligence and abilities.

"With sincere reluctance, and with deep concern, I now proceed to perform the painful but the indispensable duty of bringing forward to public notice, those students whose imprudence has led them to disregard the solemn warning which was last year given to them, by the highest authority from this chair, as well as the salutary admonitions which they had repeatedly received from their immediate superiors in the college. Their perseverance in a system of conduct so inconsistent with the obligations of duty, as well as with their own credit and interest, has finally imposed upon government the ne-

cessity of subjecting them to the penalties of the 33d and 34th statutes, which declare, that removal from the college shall be the certain consequence of confirmed misconduct or systematic neglect of study, and that a civil student so removed, 'shall be considered as a disqualified servant of the Company, not capable of being promoted in the public service, or of receiving an allowance exceeding three hundred rupees per mensem, until he shall have proved, to the satisfaction of government, an amendment of conduct, and qualification for the public service by an examination at the College of Fort William; or should any circumstance prevent this, by an examination before such persons as may be selected and appointed by government for that purpose;'—With a further provision, 'that the disqualified civil servants of the Company who may fall within this rule, shall be placed under the judges, collectors, or other public officers at some station out of Calcutta, and shall remain there until they apply for pass and the requisite examination.'

"The Right Honorable the Visitor, in the discourse which he delivered on the last anniversary, intimated that the college council had reported to him the names of five students, who did not appear to have availed themselves of the means of instruction afforded by the institution; that they had not only failed to qualify themselves in two languages, as prescribed by the college rules, but, after a period of nearly three years, could not be considered as conversant in even one of the native languages.—His lordship added, that considerations connected with the recency of the rule prescribing the penalty of misconduct or inattention, had alone withheld him from removing those gentlemen from an institution, of the benefits of which they appeared so insensible; and he concluded by expressing a hope, that those five students would make such use of the respite they had gained, as would render it unnecessary to visit them with the severity which (his lordship observed) would unavoidably await them, if at a succeeding annual examination, they should still be found disqualified; and trusting that they were still susceptible of the benefits which might be derived from seasonable and salutary admonition, and that by their assiduity, they would repair their discreditable neglect, his lordship indulgently refrained from naming them.

"Of these five students, one only has ultimately been induced to attend to the impressive warning which they received, and the council of the college were therefore compelled, in the month of January, without awaiting the test of the annual examination, to report the further misconduct and neglect of the remaining four to be such, as appeared to render their continuance in the college, to which they had already been unprofitably attached for more than three years, altogether unavailing.

"To these students was subsequently added a fifth, to whom, on the same occasion, a further trial was allowed, on the ground of his later admission into the college; but, unfortunately, allowed in vain.

"I now most reluctantly perform the duty of proclaiming the names of the students who have thus unhappily exposed themselves to the penalties of the statute. They are Mr. William Wollen,
Mr. William Lance,
Mr. James Dewar,
Mr. Wm. A. C. Plowden, and
Mr. Robert Walker.

"I am authorized to declare, that the prescribed penalties will be rigidly maintained, with regard to these gentlemen, and will be punctually enforced on every future occasion of similar misconduct and neglect of study.

"I am concerned to find, that among the civil students remaining in the college, there are yet a few, who systematically absent themselves from the lectures of the professors, and manifest an extreme degree of inattention to their studies.

"I sincerely believe, that this disregard of public obligations may be exclusively ascribed to the absence of that reflection and sobriety of mind, which are sometimes overpowered, without being destroyed, by the influence of youthful spirits and the attractions of amusement and society: for I will not suppose these gentlemen to be devoid of that honorable pride of character, which covets reputation and cannot brook disgrace. I will not impute to them the humiliating apathy, that can regard, with equal indifference, the credit and reward which diligence secures, and the injury and degradation which persevering demerit most infallibly produce. I trust indeed, that they merely require to be led into reflection. The principles of their minds, and the best feelings of their hearts, will advocate the cause of duty. Their principles will recognize the force of the obligations which are here imposed upon them, and will revolt at the tendency of established habits of idleness and dissipation. Their feelings will recal to their recollection the affectionate anxiety of parents, relatives, and friends, to whom the distress of a long, perhaps a final separation, is rendered supportable only by the hope, that the promises of early youth will be realized in the meritorious conduct and successful career of those objects of their ardent attachment, whose prosperity is their happiness, whose honor is their honor; whose degradation is their digrace.

"I cannot close this painful topic more usefully than by repeating the impressive declaration with which his excellency the visitor terminated his discourse, on the meeting of the last year, in the following words:

"'I take this public and early opportunity of announcing it to be the intention of this government always, as far as possible, to respect and reward industry and talent, and to turn a deaf ear to claims that are unsupported by diligence and desert. The college is the test by which, as far as regards the rising branch of the service, the characters of the claimants can best be ascertained, and by which their pretensions can best be adjusted; on the conduct and character therefore of the student in college will depend the favourable or unfavourable circumstances under which his public career will commence, and the greater or less attention that will be paid to his wishes or his views.'

"With the exceptions already noticed, I am happy to find, that the several professors report favourably of the attendance of the students at lectures, and of their application to study.

"I sincerely regret that absence, occasioned by loss of health, has for some time past deprived the college of the services of Dr. Lumsden, the erudite professor of Arabic and Persian, and of Capt. Lockett, the learned secretary and examiner. Their places however have been ably supplied by Major Weston, the acting professor of Arabic and Persian, and by Capt. Roebuck, the officiating secretary to the college council, as well as one of the public examiners; while the duties antecedently performed by these gentlemen, have been undertaken and ably discharged by Lieut. Coulthard, as assistant professor in the Persian language, and Mr. Atkinson, in the station of assistant secretary and examiner.

"To Capt. Taylor, the distinguished professor of Hindoostanee, and to the Rev. and learned Dr. Carey, professor of Sunskrit and Bengalee; to Lieut. Martin and Price, the assistant professors in the Hindoostanee, Sunskrit and Bengalee languages, and generally to all the gentlemen employed in the several departments of the college, I have to offer, on the part of the illustrious personage whom I have the honour to represent on this occasion, as well as on my own, the acknowledgments so justly due, for the zeal and ability with which they have fulfilled the important duties of their respective situations, during the past year.

"The College of Fort William has been indebted, during a series of years, to the able, efficient and gratuitous exertions of the highly respectable president and members of the college council, who although burthened with the arduous duties and solicitude of the highest judicial office under the government of the Honorable Company, have yet, in the genuine spirit of public zeal, cheerfully exercised the important functions of superintendence and controul over this institution.

"Mr. Harington, Mr. Fombelle and Mr. Stuart can derive no additional honor from my acknowledgments and my applause; but to me, it is equally an honor and a gratification, to be the channel of conveying to them the expression of his excellency the visitor's thanks, for the continuance, during the past year, of the same indefatigable attention to the welfare and success of this establishment, which has annually entitled the president and members of the college council to the tribute of public acknowledgment.

"A description of the many valuable literary works which, under the auspices of the college and patronage of government, have been completed during the past year, or are now in progress, will be annexed as an appendix to this address. If time were allowed me, I should have great satisfaction in bestowing, individually, on the learned authors, compilers or editors, the encomium which is due to their talents and industry. Their names, however, will be inserted in the list of their publications.

"To that list will also be added, a descriptive enumeration of the literary works of the learned and industrious society of missionaries residing at Serampore, including a statement of the translations of the scriptures in the oriental languages, the number of which, comprizing not less than twenty-four languages or dialects, affords a surprizing example of diligence and knowledge.

"I cannot in this occasion avoid noticing also that extraordinary effort of genius, talent and exertion manifested in the completion and publication of a History, Grammar and Dictionary of that intricate and complicated system of language the Chinese. The accomplishment of that most arduous undertaking, a complete Dictionary of the language of China, must certainly be considered to constitute a memorable epoch in the progress of philological science; and the formation of the types by means of which these works are given to the world, exhibits a combination of ingenuity, skill, and persevering toil of which there are few examples.

"I have now completed the observations which I had to submit to you, on points immediately connected with the proceedings of the past year.—Before I take my leave of you, however, I am desirous of adverting to a question which, as relating to the utility and efficiency of this institution, appears to merit consideration, and certainly no occasion more

suitable to the discussion of such a question, can present itself, than that on which we are this day assembled. I allude to the existence of an opinion, that a knowledge of the languages of the country, amply sufficient for all practical purposes, is equally attainable in the discharge of the ordinary duties of the public service, as at the College of Fort William, and that consequently, the junior part of the Company's servants are withheld, during a considerable period of time, from the employments for which they are destined, without any adequate advantage.

"The opinion is usually maintained by a reference to the times antecedent to the institution of the college. It is alleged, that, under the pre-existing state of Oriental acquirements among the servants of the Company, every branch of the administration, civil, military and political, was conducted with a degree of success amply demonstrated by the history of those events and transactions which have raised the British empire in India to its present condition of pre-eminence, and by the prosperity of its internal administration, which, generally speaking, has been progressive, during those times, throughout the whole extent of our Indian dominions.—Particular instances of more than ordinary acquirement, and the universality of the power and practice of personal communication and correspondence between the servants of the Company and the natives of the country, are also referred to, in support of the opinion.

"But these admitted facts will not, on examination, be found by any means conclusive, with respect to the position which they are adduced to maintain.—The advocates of that position must assume, either that the college has not the effect of augmenting the knowledge of the Oriental languages among the servants of the Company beyond the degree attainable, and actually attained antecedently to its institution, or that a general improvement in this respect is not productive of any material benefit in the administration of public affairs. It is necessary therefore, in the first instance, to meet those assumptions.

"It may certainly be admitted, that, with the exception of some extraordinary instances of proficiency, referable to a combination of opportunity, talent, and exertion, the knowledge which the students acquire during the short period of their continuance in college, is far from conferring on them that practical use of language, which is necessary to serve all the purposes of intercourse and correspondence with the natives of India, in the transaction of public affairs. A period of time, which could not suffice for the complete acquisition of any one even of the languages of Europe, which are all more or less assimilated to our own, cannot reasonably be expected to enable a student to render himself master of any of the languages of Asia, which are formed upon principles possessing no analogy to those which regulate the construction of the European tongues; languages, therefore, new not only in character and phraseology, but also in the very form of their application to all the purposes of human intercourse; for the approximation of languages of different nations naturally corresponds with the approximation of the degrees of science and of arts, and with a similarity of laws, religion, manners and habits. In all these respects, it is superfluous to observe, the nations of Europe assimilate with one another, and collectively differ in an extreme degree from the nations of Asia: and hence proceeds the difficulty which opposes the progress of a native of Europe in the acquisition of any of the eastern tongues. The English student has not merely to learn the grammar and idiom of the language;—he has to acquire new combinations of ideas; new modes of metaphor; new forms of expression, to convey meanings which might be embodied in any of the foreign dialects of Europe, by a mere translation and transposition of words.

"It is therefore, rather a subject of surprize, that at the period of quitting the college, the students generally should have acquired the degree of proficiency which they are found to possess, in the several languages to which they have devoted their attention, than that they should leave it with a stock of knowledge yet insufficient for all those practical purposes, to which, in the course of their public duties, they may have occasion to apply the powers of written or colloquial language.

"This concession, however, will not authorise the inference, that the studies which confer a degree of knowledge insufficient for the practical purposes of public service, would be advantageously exchanged for those employments to which the civil servants of the Company were formerly appointed, on their arrival in India.

"The advantage which the student derives from the tuition of the college is, the acquisition of an abundant stock of fundamental knowledge; a knowledge of the principles, construction, and peculiarities of the languages which he studies, combined also with a certain degree of practical skill in reading, translating and conversing. Antecedently to the institution of the College of Fort William, where were the means of obtaining the fundamental instruction to be found? not in the few imperfect works, which the meritorious labours of early orientalists

prosecuted under every circumstance of difficulty and disadvantage, had given to the public: nor in the capacity of native teachers to communicate the rules and principles, to explain the difficulties, and impart the genius of their respective languages, even when the instructor and his pupil had the rare advantage of being mutually intelligible.

"The consequence was such as might be expected; the industrious few, who had the patience to persevere in opposition to these disadvantages, acquired, after a long and laborious application, a practical, but still an imperfect, use of the languages which they studied. They imbibed little knowledge of the principles and rules of grammatical construction; and the degree of practical skill which they ultimately attained, was rather the effect of persevering imitation, than the fruit of systematic study aided by the lights of philological science. The bulk of the Company's servants were contented with the degrees of proficiency in the languages forming the medium of correspondence, of record and of oral communication, which was attainable in the ordinary intercourse with the natives of the country, and in the transaction of public business.

"In the College, the utmost facility is afforded, for the attainment of every language that can be required for the purposes of the public service, within the limits of the territories immediately subject to this presidency. The industry and erudition of its professors, and others attached to the college, and the encouragement extended by a liberal government to the learned and the diligent, have supplied all the aid that can be derived from the labours of philology, and from the gradation and variety of classical works; and to these is superadded, the incalculable advantage of being enabled to prosecute the study of the languages, under the personal guidance and instructions of learned European tutors.

"The elemental knowledge and practical proficiency, which the junior servants of the present day have thus the means of obtaining, by a short residence in the college, constitute a foundation, on which it is in the power of every individual to raise a noble superstructure. The materials are placed at his disposal; he has acquired the mode and the habit of combining them; and when natural capacity is not deficient, the progress of improvement can only be limited by apathy or intention.

"For want of these advantages, the number of those who attained to any degree of proficiency in the languages of India, antecedently to the institution of the college, was extremely confined.

"The language of Arabia, which enters so largely into the composition of those two great organs of intercourse and communication, the Persian and the Hindoostanee tongues, and forms the receptacle of the code of laws administered to the millions whom we govern, and the Sunskrit, which enshrines the mythology, the history, and the law of the Hindoos, and claims the parentage of the numerous affiliated languages of the peninsula, could boast only of a few occasional votaries, who, by the light of genius and the aid of preserving industry, acquired and imparted a knowledge of those languages, and sowed the seeds of that learning which, under the auspices of the College of Fort William, has been so successfully cultivated, and so widely diffused.

"The proportion of the servants of the Company, who acquired a knowledge of the Persian language, was comparatively inconsiderable, and the general standard of proficiency in that language was extremely low. Unaided by a Moonshee, few were capable of executing even the ordinary business of translating from Persian into English, and still fewer were able to perform the converse of that operation with any degree of grammatical correctness, without the same assistance.

"The nice and intricate rules, which govern the construction of the Hindoostanee language; the peculiarities which distinguish that language; the elegance, the variety and the power of which it is susceptible, were brought to light by the long and arduous labours of Dr. Gilchrist, who had the merit of exploring, by the mere force of genius and industry, the nature and conformation of that complex and intricate dialect.—The knowledge which, prior to that æra, the servants of the Company in general attained, of a language so extensive in its use and application, and so intimately connected with every branch of the administration of this empire, naturally corresponded with the obscurity which prevailed, until dispelled by the philological labours of the author of the Hindoostanee grammar and dictionary, and by the progressive operations of the college. Having no access to grammatical instruction, nor even to books composed in the Hindoostanee language,—for of the latter none but a few poetical works were in existence,—the servants of the Company principally derived their acquaintance with that language from their intercourse with the natives, in the ordinary concerns of private life, and in the transaction of public affairs.

"It cannot be supposed that, by means such as these, an enlarged and accurate knowledge of the colloquial language of India could possibly be attained, and in fact, the number who possessed the power of maintaining a conversation in that language, with any degree of elegance or propriety, or even of expressing in adequate terms the purpose of the mind, as

it arises in the progress of colloquial intercourse, of argument and of negociation in the transaction of affairs, whether public or private, was extremely limited.

"The language of Bengal, a knowledge of which is so obviously important in official situations within the limits of the province, was generally neglected and unknown by the public servants who filled those situations.

"How essential, how extensive has been the change in all these respects, since the establishment of the College of Fort William! gentlemen, eminently distinguished for their knowledge and acquirements in each of these languages, are now the organs of instruction to successive bodies of the junior servants of the Company, civil and military.—The profound oriental learning of Dr. Lumsden, professor of Arabic and Persian, has supplied that great desideratum, a complete grammar of the Persian language; and the first part of his valuable Arabic Grammar has also been given to the public;—works, of which I venture confidently to affirm, that they not only embrace a most able and scientific arrangement and illustration of grammatical rules, calculated to afford the amplest means of acquiring a critical knowledge of those languages, but that they also develop and exemplify the principles of general grammar, in a degree yet unrivalled by any of the philologists of Europe.

"In addition to these and other philological works, books requisite for the study of every language taught in the college, have been collected, composed or compiled; every obstacle which formerly impeded the progress of the student has been removed; every possible facility has been supplied, by the labour and erudition of the professors and learned natives attached to the college. The effect has been commensurate with the means which have been provided.—Exclusively of the numerous instances of eminent and extraordinary proficiency, which have done honour to the institution, the college has annually transferred to the public service a body of young men, most, if not all, of whom had acquired a fundamental knowledge of two or more languages; and some had risen to high practical proficiency, not only in those which may be termed the living languages of India, but also in the abstruse and refined repositories of oriental learning and science, the Arabic and Sunskrit;—and although it was not to be expected that the advantages of the college should be improved by all the students; that the seed should grow and flourish in every soil in which it had been sown, yet I do not incur the hazard of error, when I assert, that the general stock, both of theoretical and practical acquaintance with the languages of the country, among the servants of the Company, has been augmented and improved in a very extensive and sensible degree. I might also refer to specific instances of the power of elocution and of composition in the languages of India, possessed by several public officers holding high situations, who have passed through the studies of the college, in proof of the advantages which an institution like this is exclusively calculated to afford in the acquisition of the oriental languages.

"It remains, however, to advert to the argument adduced, in proof of the sufficiency of the knowledge of the Eastern languages generally possessed by the Company's servants antecedently to the institution of the college, which is founded on the progressive prosperity and power of the British dominion in India, and on the success which attended the administration of the concerns of this great empire. When we contemplate our situation in this country; when we reflect that we are governing a population of many millions, to whom our langauge is unknown, whose religion, habits, manners, usages and prejudices wholly differ from our own, no argument would seem requisite to prove, that the diffusion of the benefits and blessings of a British administration among these our subjects, must essentially depend on the degree in which the power of communication with the natives of India is possessed by the public officers employed in the various branches of this great and complicated government. Splendid as has been the career of our dominion, prosperous as has been the conduct of its internal concerns, who will allege that no advantages have been lost, no evils have been incurred, which a skilful use of the powers of language might not have secured and prevented?

"Who will say that improved means of direct intercourse with our subjects are not indispensably required, to co-operate with the enactment and administration of salutary laws, for the purpose of diffusing the knowledge and the practice of those principles of conduct, which have a tendency to exalt the standard of national character, to diminish the prevalence of immorality and crime, and to promote the general welfare and happiness of the inhabitants of these territories? Who will maintain, that far greater advances in the attainment of such important purposes might not long since have been made, if the existing facilities of Oriental study and acquirement had in early times enabled the Company's servants to arrive at that proficiency, which is now so generally attained?

"All therefore who unite in the opinion which I profess to entertain, of the great advantages of this institution, even when considered merely as the means of stimulating and enabling the civil and

military servants of the Company to acquire an intimate and critical knowledge of the languages of the East, must anxiously desire its stability; and to such it must be satisfactory to reflect, that the college has been formally recognized by an act of the Legislature, as well as that the Hon. Court of Directors continue to afford to it their indispensable support; deeming their College of Hertford, so far as it embraces the study of the Eastern languages, to be calculated only to bestow an elementary preparation for the more efficient and exclusive studies of this institution.

"I am aware, that the benefits of the College of Fort William, considered in a general point of view, have been disputed on grounds which have reference to the habits and private conduct of the students; that the advantages of efficient instruction in the Oriental languages have been deemed to be overbalanced by the example and contagion of dissipation and extravagance.

"But I have no reason to believe, that the degree of discredit to which the college may have been exposed in this respect, has proceeded rather from the prominent misconduct of a few, who perhaps in any situation would have disregarded the obligations of duty and discretion, than from the general prevalence of irregularity in the body of the students; and to whatever extent the charge might have been justly applicable at some period of the institution, I have the satisfaction to know that, at the present time, instances of deviation from the maxims and rules of prudence and propriety (for such must always exist in every large association) are exceptions to the general system of conduct observable among students of the college.

"This gratifying improvement may, perhaps, be traced to sources beyond the limits of this establishment; but to the paternal superintendance of the government; to the vigilance of the respectable members of the college council; to the advice and attention of the professors and officers, and to the operation of the salutary rules and ordinances of the college, must also be attributed in a material degree, the actual state of its moral prosperity.

"At the same time, it is certainly to be desired, that the means of promoting the important object of collegiate discipline should be systematized in the College of Fort William, as in other similar institutions, by arrangements calculated to meet those evils and defects, the real or supposed existence of which, has induced persons of acknowledged judgment, to doubt the expediency of this system of Oriental education.

"Gentlemen! acting as I now am in a delegated capacity, I am not perhaps entitled to assume a personal relation to the college, yet having had the honor to fill an active situation in it at the infancy of its establishment, and having both in that situation and in a higher department of the institution, witnessed its efficacy and its advantages, I cannot refrain from taking this opportunity of professing a warm personal interest in its prosperity, and an earnest solicitude for its permanent duration."

APPENDIX.

Catalogue of Literary Works, the publication of which has been encouraged by Government, at the recommendation of the Council of the College of Fort William, since the period of the Disputations held in 1814.

1.—Kiratayooneeyu, a celebrated historical work, in the original Sunskrit, with the commentary of Mullee Nath, an account of which is given by the learned Mr. H. Colebrooke, in his essay on Sunskrit and Prakrit poetry, published in the Asiatic Researches, vol. 10th, page 431. (Calcutta edition.)

2.—Veerumitroduyu, is a complete digest of Hindoo law, on the administration of justice. It is divided, like other complete digests, into two parts; one on trial at law in general, and the other on the several subjects of litigation in particular. Under the first head, the legal rules of pleading are set forth and explained; and the law of evidence, written and oral, with prescription, and other branches of the important head of proof. Under the second, the various heads of contracts and succession, together with criminal law, and questions concerning real property amply discussed.—The whole contains a rich and well arranged collection of the text of ancient legislators, and the docta of the most esteemed compilers and commentators. The work was compiled for practical purposes, a little more than a century ago, for one of the independent Hindoo Rajahs of Hindoostan. It is deservedly held in great estimation in the Benares school, including all the Hindoostanee provinces. It is the best modern digest, as the Smriti Chundrika is the best ancient one. Edited by *Babooram Pundit.*

3.—Subha Bilas, a work in the Bruj Bhak,ha, consisting of approved extracts in poetry, from various authors, compiled by *Moonshee Lulloo*, for the use of the students of the Bhak,ha class. This work has lately been published.

4.—A K,huree bolee and English Vocabulary, of all the principal words in the Premsagur, or History of Krishnu, with the corresponding Sunskrit etymology of each term, when it could be clearly ascertained, by *Lieut. William*

Price, Assistant Professor of the Bengalee and Sunskrit languages. The utility of this vocabulary will not be confined to the work from whence the words have been extracted, since they are of constant occurrence in other K,huree bolee and Bhak,ha compositions, and this arrangement and mode of execution will very considerably facilitate the subsequent undertaking of a complete K,huree bolee dictionary.

5, 6, 7.—HITOPUDESHU, from the Sunskrit, also the BUTTEESEE SING HASUNU, from the Sunskrit and the PRUTAPADITYU, from the Bengalee, have been translated in the Muhratta language by learned natives, under the superintendence of the *Rev. Dr. Carey*, for the use of students of the Mahratta class.

The two former works have been published, and the third is at present in the press.

8.—A collection of ORIENTAL LETTERS in the Muhratta language, is likewise in course of publication.

9.—POOROOSHU PUREEKSHYA, or the TEST OF MAN, a work containing the moral doctrines of the Hindoos, translated into the Bengalee language, from the Sunskrit, by *Huruprusad*, a Pundit attached to the College of Fort William, for the use of the Bengalee class. It is a delineation of eminence of character, in many situations of human life, and consists of forty-eight stories, illustrative thereof. Some of these describe men eminent for moral virtue; others, men eminent for heroic or daring actions; others are represented as examples of high qualifications; and others, of extraordinary folly or wisdom, virtue or vice.—The whole forming an useful miscellany of eastern manners and opinions.

10. "CLAVIS SINICA," a work on the Chinese language, consisting of two parts. Part the first contains a dissertation, of pages 80, on the origin, nature and formation of the Chinese characters; and a second dissertation (comprising pages 102) on the colloquial medium of the Chinese, wherein its nature is laid open, and its connexion with the colloquial media of the surrounding countries carefully traced: Part the second (pages 384) contains a grammar of the Chinese language, in which the construction of the language is illustrated by nearly five hundred examples, selected from the best Chinese authors, ancient and modern. To the work is added, by way of appendix, the *Tahyoh*, an ancient work, on the nature of Government. An English translation on the same page accompanies the Chinese text, and a praxis at the end explains each character as it occurs. By *J. Marshman, D.D.* The Chinese part of the work is printed with the metal types with which the Scriptures in Chinese are now printing at Serampore.

The following Works, mentioned in the Appendix to the Discourse of His Excellency the Visitor of the College of Fort William, at the Disputations of 1814, *have since been completed.*

1. SOOHRAB, A POEM, the translation from Persian into English, of an episode, in the celebrated epic poem of Firdousse, entitled the Shah Namu, by *J. Atkinson, Esq.* acting assistant secretary and examiner in the College of Fort William.

2. THE KHIRUD UFROZ, originally translated into the Hindoostanee language, by *Muoluvee Hufeez ood deeni Uhmud*, from the Uyari Danish, written by the celebrated Shuekh Ubool Fuzl, Prime Minister to the illustrious Ukbur, Emperor of Hindoostan: revised and compared with the original Persian, and prepared for the press by *Captain Thomas Roebuck*, acting secretary and examiner in the College of Fort William, in two volumes, royal octavo. This work is an elegant paraphrase of the book known in Europe, by the name of *Pilpay's Fables*, which have been satisfactorily traced to a work in the Sunskrit language, entitled *Punchu Tuntru*, of which the celebrated book, called the *Hitopudeshu*, is an abridgement, written above twelve centuries ago, by a learned Brahman, named *Vishnoo Shurma*. It contains all the moral polity and wisdom of the East, expressed in the most polished dialect of the Hindoostanee language. Perhaps no book in the world (the sacred writings excepted) has undergone so many versions, or has been translated into so many languages, as the fables above-mentioned. A full account of the various transpositions of the fables of *Pilpay* is given in the English preface, prefixed work by the editor.

3. THE QAMOOS, a celebrated dictionary in the Arabic language, has been completed to the close of the first part, which has passed the press.

The types which have been employed in printing this edition, were formed under the immediate inspection of the learned editor, *Shurkh Uhmud Shirwanee*, a native of Yumun in Arabia, and the author of several Arabic works, composed for the use of the Students of the College of Fort William. He has paid particular attention to this department of his labours. The book is neatly printed, and has the singular advantage of being complete in the vowel points throughout the volume,—a measure absolutely necessary, to remove those difficulties and obscurities of meaning, which so frequently occur in the greater number of the manuscript copies of this work.

4. The Supplement to the MUQAMAT

HUREEREE, comprising an Arabic and Persian dictionary of all the terms contained in that celebrated work, compiled from the best authorities, published by *Muoluvee Jan Ulee*, now employed in the Arabic department of the College of For William.

5th. The 1st volume of the ULF LUELA, or part of the ARABIAN NIGHTS ENTERTAINMENTS, in the original Arabic, has been published for the use of the students of the Arabic class in the College of Fort William, by *Shuekh Uhmud*, attached to the Arabic department of the College.

6th. The 2d volume of the SOORAH, a dictionary of Arabic words, explained in Persian, by *Abool Fuzl Moohumud bin Omr bin Khalid*, commonly called *Jumal*, being a translation of a very celebrated Arabic dictionary, intitled the Suhah: revised and corrected according to the authority of the Qamoos, the Shums ool Ooloom, the Deewan ool Udub, and other lexicons of equal celebrity, *by Muoluvees Durvesh Ulee, Jan Ulee, Ubdoor Ruheem, and Husun Ulee.*

7th. HUDAIQ OOL-BULAGHUT the BOWERS OF ELOQUENCE, being a treatise on the rhetoric, poetry and rhyme of the Persians; *by Meer Shums ood deen Fnqeer of Dilhee*: corrected for the press by *Muoluvees Jan Ulee and Ubdoor Ruheem.*

8th. The MAGHU KAVYA, an epic poem in the original Sunskrit, the subject of which is the death of Sisoopalu, slain in war by Krishnu.—It consists of 20 cantos, which, with the commentary of Mullee Nath has been edited by *Vidyakuru Misru* and *Shyamulalee Pundits*. A full account of this work is given by the learned Mr. Colebrooke in his dissertation on Sunskrit and Prakrit poetry, which is published in the 10th volume of the Asiatic researches.

9th. The first part of Mr. WILSON's SUNSKRIT AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY, comprising about 500 pages quarto, and containing one half of the alphabet, is nearly printed, and will be published in the course of a few weeks.

Books at present in the press, or preparing for publication.

BOORHANI QATIU, the most copious and comprehensive dictionary of the Persian language now extant.

The author of this valuable work styles himself in the commencement of his preface, *Moohummud Hoosuen ibni Khuluf oot Tubreezee*, with the additional poetical title of *Boorhan*.

He has concentrated within the pages of his lexicon, the whole of the sterling matter contained in the Furhung i Juhangeeree; the Mujmooaool Foors of Sooroore and the Soormue Sooluemanee, together with descriptions of the most useful articles of the Materia Medica as given in the Suhah ool Udweeyuh of Hoosuen ool Unsaree; the whole of which are arranged in an alphabetical succession, according to the plan of European dictionaries.

In order to comprize within a moderate bulk such a numerous collection of words purely Persian, together with many Greek, Syriac, and Turkish terms, and an extensive variety of metaphorical significations, compounded of Arabic and Persian words, he has wholly abstained from the exhibition of poetical auhorities in support of his definitions and explanatory meanings, as practised by the author of the Juhangeeree and others.

The value of the work in manuscript will be considerably enhanced by the labours and exertions of the Editor of this first printed edition, in a careful inspection and revision of the text, a collation of various copies, and the ablest assistance of experienced native scholars.

The typographical department has been equally the subject of care and attention,—an excellent fount of types of the Nuskh or Arabic character, recently imported from Europe, has been used for the impression, which, connected with a general observation of the means most likely to insure its beauty and accuracy, afford every reasonable hope of a correct and elegant edition of the best manuscript Dictionary of the Persian language yet presented to the Oriental world.—By *Captain Thomas Roebuck*, acting Secretary and Examiner in the College of Fort William.

2. The 2d volume of the ULF LUELA, or a part of ARABIAN NIGHTS ENTERTAINMENTS, in the original Arabic: edited by *Shuekh Uhmud*, a learned native of Arabia, at present employed in the Arabic department of the College.

3. The second edition of the GOOLI BUKAWULEE, a Hindoostanee Tale, originally published by Dr. John Gilchrist, for the use of theStudents of the Hindoostanee class; edited by *Captain Roebuck*.

4. The QOOTBEE, a celebrated Treatise on Logic, written by *Qooth ood Deen*, in the Arabic language; revised and prepared for the press at the desire of *M.I. Lumsden, L.L.D.* Professor of the Arabic and Persian languages in the College of Fort William, by *Muoluvese Jan Alle* and *Aboor Ruheem*, employed in the Arabic department of the College of Fort William.

5. A DICTIONARY OF THE PUNJABEE LANGUAGE, arranged according to the Gooroomookhee alphabet, and the Orthography of the Gooroomookhee words, also expressed by the Devunagree character, aad explained in the Persian language, by *Kesheeraj*, a native of the Punjab, under the superintendence of *Captain Roebuck*, is also ready for press.

A list of Translations of the Scriptures into the Oriental Languages, with the progress made in the printing of them, at the Serampore Press, 20th July, 1815.

1	*Bengalee,*	The Old and New Testaments. The third edition of the New Testament in the Press.
2	*Ootkul,*	Ditto ditto ditto.
3	*Sunskrit,*	New Testament Pentateuch. Historical Books of Scriptures nearly finished.
4	*Mahratta,* ..	Ditto ditto ditto.
5	*Hindoostanee,*	Ditto ditto ditto.
6	*Punjabee,*	Ditto Pentateuch, one-third printed.
7	*Pushto,*	New Testament, to St. John's Gospel.
8	*Billochee*	Ditto ditto ditto.
9	*Kunkuna,*	Ditto St. Mathew, printed.
10	*Bikaneer,*	Ditto ditto, nearly printed.
11	*Mooltanee,* ..	Ditto ditto ditto.
12	*Sindhee,*	Ditto ditto ditto.
13	*Ooduyapoora,* .	Ditto ditto ditto.
14	*Matawar,*	Ditto ditto ditto.
15	*Kashmeera,* ..	Ditto ditto ditto.
16	*Nepalese,* .. .	Ditto ditto ditto.
17	*Bruj,*	New Testament, printed to the Epistles.
18	*Assam,*	Ditto to St. John's Gospel.
19	*K,hassee,*	Ditto printed to the end of St. Matthew's Gospel.
20	*Mugud,ha or South Buhar*	Ditto ditto ditto.
21	*Telinga,*	Ditto, the Gospels printed.
28	*Kurnata,*	Ditto, St. Matthew's Gospel, nearly printed.
23	*Chinese,*	New Testament, two Gospels printed. Genesis nearly printed.
24	*Burman,*	St. Matthew's, nearly printed.

Ready for the Press.

1. Maldeviau, — 2. Gujerattee, — 3. Southern Sindhee,—4. Siamese.

Works nearly ready for Publication, at Serampore.

1.—A View of the History, Literature and Religion of the Hindoos, including a minute description of their manners and customs; in two volumes, 4to. By *the Rev. William Ward.*

The volume on the religion of the Hindoos (pages XXXI and 485,) is already printed off, and as the volumes are independent of each other, it will be published immediately. The introduction contains a concise view of the origin of the Hindoo system of mythology; chapter I is devoted to a description of the objects of Hindoo worship; chapter II describes the Hindoo temples, images, priests, and the various kinds of worship; chapter III notices the various times and seasons of worship; chapter IV points out the different duties and ceremonies incumbent on both priests and worshippers; chapter V exhibits the views of the Hindoos, relative to a future state; chapter VI enumerates the various kinds of religious devotees and mendicants among the Hindoos; and chapter VII describes the different sects among them. The volume concludes with some general remarks on the objects of worship throughout India, Tartary, China, Japan, &c. &c.

II.—A Dictionary of the Bengalee Language, by *the Rev. Doctor William Carey.*—The first volume of this work, comprizing those words which begin with a vowel, is ready for publication.

About to be put to press,

III.—A Complete Dictionary of the Chinese Language, comprizing all the characters in the Imperial Dictionary of Khangk,hee. This work will contain nearly thrice the number of characters found in the large folio dictionary published at Paris in 1813, by order of Buonaparte. The characters for this dictionary, which are cut in metal, on a new and improved plan, have been in a state of preparation for several years.

PERSIAN.

First Class.

1. Macnaghten, *(not attached to the Persian Class)*, degree of honor and a medal . . . . Oct. 1814

Second Class.

2. Dick . . . . Nov. 1813
3. B. Taylor . . . . Nov. 1813
4. Hon. R. Cavendish . . . . . . Nov. 1813

Third Class.

5. D. C. Smyth, (medal of merit) . Dec. 1814
6. N. Smith, (medal of merit) . . . Jan. 1815
7. Maddock, (medal of merit) . . . Dec. 1814
8. Glass . . . . Dec. 1813
*9. Nisbet, (medal of merit) . . . . Aug. 1814
*10. Dale, (medal of merit) . . . . Dec. 1814
11. R. J. Taylor . . . . Nov. 1813
12. Moncton, (medal of merit) . . . Dec. 1814
13. Walters . . . . Nov. 1813
*14. Ward . . . . Dec. 1810
15. Murray . . . . Jan. 1813
16. Lind (medal of merit) . . . . . Aug. 1814
17. Boddam . . . . Dec. 1811

Fourth Class.

18. Reid . . . . Feb. 1813
19. Sir John Stonehouse . . . . . Dec. 1814
20. Ellerton . . . . Oct. 1814
21. R. Creighton . . . . Oct. 1814
*22. Law . . . . Oct. 1814
*23. Biscoe . . . . Dec. 1814
*24. Pringle . . . . Oct. 1814
25. Sir Thomas Hayes . . . . . . Nov. 1813
26. Ritchie . . . . Oct. 1814
*27. Stuart . . . . Dec. 1814
*28. Wilkinson . . . . Oct. 1814

Fifth Class.

*29. Walker . . . . Sept. 1812
*30. Phillips . . . . Aug. 1814
*31. Vibart . . . . Dec. 1813

*32. Monsell . . . . Sept. 1813
*33. Magniac . . . . Dec. 1814
*34. Hon. Wm. Rodney . . . . . Nov. 1813
*35. Thomas . . . . Dec. 1814
*36. Parker . . . . Aug. 1814
*37. Fraser . . . . Dec. 1814
*38. Cockerell . . . . Oct. 1814
*39. Templer . . . . Dec. 1813
*40. Barlow, } *Attended but did not perform the exercises.* { Oct. 1813
*41. H. Creighton } { Aug. 1812
*42. Tilghman } { Oct. 1812

Absent from examination.

*43. Nepean, *(sick)* . . . . Oct. 1813
*44. Bruce, *(do)* . . . . Aug. 1814
*45. Graham, *(do)* . . . . Dec. 1814
*46. Duntze, *(do)* . . . . Nov. 1813
*47. Hon. H. A. Annesley, *(without adequate cause)* . . . . Aug. 1813
*48. Russell, *(stated his inability to perform the exercises)* . . . . . . Dec. 1814

N. B. *The Students marked thus * who appear to have attended comparatively a few Lectures only, had no opportunity of so doing, until the ninth week of the Term, in consequence of there being no Assistant Professor, to whose class they were attached.*

Military Students.

Date of Arrival in India.

1. Lieut. R. Taylor, (degree of honor, 1,000 Rs. and a medal.) Dec. 1804 Nov. 1814
2. Lieut. Isacke, (degree of honor 1,000 Rs. and a medal,) July, 1814. Nov. 1813

ARABIC.

First Class.

1. Macnaghten, (degree of honor 1,000 Rs. and a medal,) . . . . . Oct. 1814

Second Class.

2. Glass . . . . Dec. 1813

Military Student.

Lieut. R. Taylor, (medal of merit) Dec. 1814 Nov. 1814

HINDOOSTANEE.

First Class.

1. Dick, (degree of honor, 1,000 Rs. and a medal,) . . . . Nov. 1813

Second Class.

2. D. C. Smith, (medal of merit) . Dec. 1814
3. B. Taylor . . . . Nov. 1813
4. Maddock, (medal of merit) . . Dec. 1814
5. R. Creighton . . . . Oct. 1814

Third Class.

6. Glass . . . . Dec. 1813
7. Boddam . . . . Dec. 1811
8. Walters . . . . Nov. 1813
9. Nisbet . . . . Aug. 1814
10. Law, (medal of merit) . . . . Oct. 1814
11. Ward . . . . Dec. 1810
12. Tilghman . . . . Oct. 1813
13. R. J. Taylor . . . . Nov. 1814
14. Pringle . . . . Oct. 1811

Fourth Class.

15. Hon. H. A. Annesley . . . . . Aug. 1813
16. N. Smyth . . . . Jan. 1815
17. Reid . . . . Feb. 1813
18. Stonehouse . . . . Dec. 1814
19. Sir F. Hayes . . . . Nov. 1813
20. Walker . . . . Sept. 1812
21. Phillips . . . . Aug. 1814
22. Thomas . . . . Dec. 1814
23. Parker . . . . Aug. 1814
24. Lindsay . . . . Nov. 1813
25. Nepean, *(attend but did not perform the exercises)* . . . . Oct. 1813

Absent from Examination.

26. Graham, *(sick)* . . . . Dec. 1814
27. Bruce, *(do)* . . . . Aug. 1814
28. Barlow, *(without adequate cause)* . Oct. 1813
29. Hon. R. Cavendish *(do)* . . . Nov. 1813
30. Russell, *(stated his inability to perform the exercises)* . . . . Nov. 1814

Military Student.

Lieut. Isacke, (degree of honor, 1,000 rupees and a medal), *date of arrival in India, July* 1804 . . . . Nov. 1813

BENGALEE.

First Class.

1. Hon. R. Cavendish . . . . . . Nov. 1813
2. Moncton, (degree of honor, 1,000 rupees and a medal) . . . . Dec. 1814
3. Macnaghten, (degree of honor, 1,000 rupees and a medal) . . . . . Oct. 1814

Second Class.

4. Murray . . . . Jan. 1813
5. Dale, (medal of merit) . . . . . Dec. 1813
6. Wilkinson, (medal of merit) . . . Oct. 1814
7. Vibart . . . . Dec. 1813
8. Lind, (medal of merit) . . . . Aug. 1814
9. R. Creighton, (medal of merit) . . Oct. 1814
10. N. Smith, (medal of merit) . . . Jan. 1815
11. Biscoe, (medal of merit) . . . . Dec. 1814
12. Ellerton, (medal of merit) . . . Oct. 1814
13. Monsell . . . . Sep. 1813
14. Stuart, (medal of merit) . . . . Dec. 1814

Third Class.

15. Ritchie . . . . Oct. 1814
16. H. Creighton . . . . Aug. 1812
17. Magniac . . . . Dec. 1814
18. Hon. W. Rodney . . . . . . Nov. 1813
19. Fraser . . . . Dec. 1814
20. Templer . . . . Dec. 1813
21. Cockerell . . . . Oct. 1814

Absent from Examination.

Duntze, *(sick)* . . . . Nov. 1813
Bruce, *(do)* . . . . Aug. 1814

SUNSKRIT.

1. Macnaghten, (medal of merit) . . Oct. 1814
2. Monckton, (medal of merit) . . Dec. 1814

By Order of the Council of the College,
T. ROEBUCK, Acting Secretary.

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM,

January 25, 1815.

FIRST HALF-YEARLY EXAMINATION,
Holden in December 1814.

CIVIL STUDENTS.

PERSIAN.

First Class.

Date of Admission.

1. Dick, (medal of merit) . . . . Nov. 1813
2. Glass, (medal of merit) . . . . Dec. 1813
3. Hon. R. Cavendish, (medal of merit) Nov. 1813

Second Class.

4. B. Taylor, (medal of merit) . . . Nov. 1813
5. Walters . . . . Nov. 1813
6. Duntze . . . . Nov. 1813
7. R. J. Taylor . . . . Nov. 1813
8. Reid . . . . Feb. 1813
9. Sir Thos. Hayes . . . . Nov. 1813
10. Murray . . . . Jan. 1813
11. Nisbet . . . . Aug. 1814
12. R. Creighton . . . . Oct. 1814

Third Class.

13. Lind . . . . Aug. 1814
14. Boddam . . . . Dec. 1811
15. Ellerton . . . . Oct. 1814
16. Monsell . . . . Sept. 1813
17. Lance . . . . Oct. 1811
18. Pringle . . . . Oct. 1811
19. Tilghman . . . . Oct. 1813
20. Ward . . . . Dec. 1810
21. Bruce . . . . Aug. 1814
22. H. Creighton . . . . Aug. 1812
23. Plowden . . . . Dec. 1811
24. Barlow . . . . Oct. 1813
25. Dewar . . . . Oct. 1811

Absent from Examination.

26. Law, *(sick)* . . . . Oct. 1814
27. Grant, *(by permission of the College Council)* . . . . Oct. 1814
28. Vibart, *(sick)* . . . . Dec. 1813
29. Parker, *(do)* . . . . Aug. 1814
30. Phillips, } *(stated their inability to perform the exercises)* { Aug. 1814
31. Wilkinson, } { Oct. 1814
32. Ritchie, } { Oct. 1814
33. Cockerell, } { Oct. 1814
34. Scott, } { Nov. 1814
35. Walker, *(neglected to attend)* . . Sept. 1812

ARABIC.

1. Macnaghten, (medal of merit) . . Oct. 1814

HINDOOSTANEE.

First Class.

1. Macnaghten, (not attached to the class) a degree of honor, and a medal . . Oct. 1814

Second Class.

2. Dick, (medal of merit) . . Nov. 1813
3. Glass, (medal of merit) . . Dec. 1813

Third Class.

4. Duntze . . Nov. 1813
5. B. Taylor, (medal of merit) . . Nov. 1813
6. Nisbet . . Aug. 1814
7. R. Creighton, (medal of merit) . . Oct. 1814
8. Reid . . Feb. 1813
9. Sir Thomas Hayes . . Nov. 1813
10. Ward . . Dec. 1810
11. Walters . . Nov. 1813
12. Pringle . . Oct. 1811
13. Lance . . Oct. 1811
14. R. J. Taylor . . Nov. 1813
15. Wollen . . Aug. 1811
16. Tilghman . . Oct. 1813
17. Walker . . Sept. 1812
18. Boddam . . Dec. 1811
19. Lindsay . . Nov. 1813
20. Plowden . . Dec. 1811
21. Dewar . . Oct. 1813
22. Barlow . . Oct. 1811
23. Ellerton . . Oct. 1813
24. Templer . . Dec. 1813
25. Nepean . . Oct. 1813

Absent from Examination.

26. Law . . (*sick*) . . Oct. 1814
27. Hon. W. Rodney (*do*) . . Nov. 1813
28. Parker . . (*do*) . . Aug. 1814
29. Phillips, (*stated his inability to perform the exercises*) . . Aug. 1814
30. Hon. R. Cavendish, } *Neglected to attend.* { Nov. 1813
31. Grant, } *Neglected to attend.* { Oct. 1814
32. Cockerell, } *Neglected to attend.* { Oct. 1814
33. Scott, } *Neglected to attend.* { Nov. 1814

BENGALEE.

First Class.

1. Hon. R. Cavendish, a degree of honor, 1,000 rs. and a medal . Nov. 1813
2. Duntze . . Nov. 1813
3. Vibart . . Dec. 1813

Second Class.

4. Murray . . Jan. 1813
5. Wilkinson . . Oct. 1814
6. Lind . . Aug. 1814
7. R. Creighton . . Oct. 1814
8. Wollen . . Aug. 1811

Third Class.

9. Monsell . . Sept. 1813
10. Templar . . Dec. 1813
11. Bruce . . Aug. 1814
12. H. Creighton, (*retired without attempting any exercise*) . . Aug. 1812

Absent from Examination.

13. Hon. W. Rodney, (*sick*) . . Nov. 1813
14. Bodham . . Dec. 1812
15. Barlow . . Oct. 1813
16. Ritchie . . Oct. 1814

SUNSKRIT.

1. Macnaghten . . Oct. 1814

By order of the Council of the College,
T. ROEBUCK, *Acting Secretary.*

MILITARY STUDENTS.

PERSIAN.

First Class.

1. Ensign Bagnold, (a degree of honor, 1,000 rupees, and a medal) July 1814
2. Lieut. Becket, (a degree of honor, 1,000 rupees and a medal) . . July 1814

Second Class.

3. Ensign Cracklow . . Nov. 1813
4. Lieut. Isacke . . Nov. 1813
5. Lieut. Taylor . . Nov. 1814
6. Ensign Bedford, (medal of merit) July 1814
7. Lieut. Wornum . . July 1814
8. Lieut. White . . July 1814
9. Ensign M'Kenly . . May 1812
10. Ensign Stalkart, (medal of merit) July 1814

Third Class.

11. Ensign Paton . . July 1814
12. Ensign Lawrence . . Oct. 1814
13. Cornet Kennedy . . Mar. 1814
14. Ensign Burns . . May 1814
15. Cornet Hester . . Sept. 1814

Absent from Examination.

16. Lieut. Coulthard, (*sick*) . . Mar. 1814
17. Ensign George . (*do*) . . Mar. 1814
18. Ensign Wade, by permission of the College Council . . Mar. 1814

ARABIC.

First Class.

1. Lieut. Taylor . . Nov. 1814
2. Ensign Bedford . . July 1814

Second Class.

1. Lieut. Isacke . . Nov. 1813
2. Ensign M'Kenly . . May 1812
3. Lieut. White . . July 1814

Absent from Examination.

4. Lieut. Coulthard, (*sick*) . . Mar. 1814

HINDOOSTANEE.

First Class.

1. Ensign Bagnold, (a degree of honor, 1,000 rupees and medal) . . July 1814
2. Lieut. Beckett, (a degree of honor, 1,000 rupees and medal) . . July 1814

Second Class.

3. Ensign Paton, (medal of merit) . July 1814
4. Cornet Kennedy, (medal of merit) Mar. 1814
5. Ensign Bedford, (medal of merit) . July 1814
6. Lieut. Isacke . . Nov. 1813
7. Ensign Stalkart, (medal of merit) . July 1814

Third Class.

8. Ensign Murray . . Oct. 1814
9. Lieut. White . . July 1814
10. Ensign Burns . . May 1814
11. Ensign Paterson . . May 1814
12. Ensign Lawrence . . Oct. 1814
13. Cornet Hester . . Sept. 1814

Absent from Examination.

14. Lieut. Wornum, (*sick*) . . July 1814
15. Ensign Gordon, { (*by permission of the College Council.*) } Mar. 1814
16. Ensign Wade, { (*by permission of the College Council.*) } Mar. 1814
17. Lieut. Coulthard, (*sick*) . . Mar. 1814

BRIJ BHAK, HA.

First Class.

1. Ensign Bagnold, (medal of merit) July 1814

Second Class.

2. Ensign Paton, (medal of merit) . July 1814
3. Ensign Burns, (medal of merit) . May 1814

Third Class.

4. Lieut. Wornum, (medal of merit) July 1814

SPECIMENS OF PERSIAN WRITING.

First Class.

1. Lieut. Becket, (a medal)
2. Ensign Bagnol, (do)

Second Class.

3. Lieut. Wornum
4. Lieut. White

Third Class.

5. Ensign Paton
6. Ensign Stalkart

SPECIMENS OF NAGREE WRITING.

First Class.

1. Ensign Bagnold, (a medal)
2. Lieut. Beckett, (do)

Second Class.

3. Ensign Paton

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

A PAMPHLET, entitled British Justice in Africa, just published, calls the attention of Parliament to the manner in which the commercial interests of the country are at present managed on the Gold Coast. Great Britain possesses forts and small adjacent settlements on that coast, designed for the maintenance and protection of trade; and for the support of these facts, salaries of officers, &c. an annual sum of £23,000. is granted by Parliament to a Corporation called, the Committee of the African Company, the individuals composing which, derive an advantage by being permitted to make their payments in goods sent from England, and from some other incidental sources of profit. It was some time since pointed out by Mr. Meredith, formerly governor of Fort Winnebah, and author of a work, entitled an account of the Gold Coast, &c. that with the very limited means appropriated to the maintenance of the forts and settlements on the Gold Coast, it ought to appear more wonderful how they can be kept up at all, than that they are not kept in a more respectable state, &c." In the present Pamphlet, a Mr. Hutton, a resident merchant, complains of neglect of duty and of the grossest personal violence and ill treatment from a Mr. Dawson, governor of Fort Anamaboe, and whose conduct and language is here represented as of the most vulgar and ruffian-like description. This person, who is at once a governor and a trader, the African Committee retain in the situation which he is thus represented as disgracing. Mr. Hutton states further particulars of the general inefficiency, civil and military, of the government under the Committee; and the reader, who combines the facts produced in this publication, with those to be collected from Mr. Meredith's account, above cited, will probably conclude, that however it may consist with the private interests of the persons composing the Committee, to accept an insufficient sum on the one hand, and administer a despicable and insufficient government on the other, the interests of the country at large demand a total change of things.

A WORK of fancy, translated from the pen of a German author, illustrating the manners and religions of the nations which inhabit the East, from Syria to India, has just appeared, under the title of Mahaled and Sedli, or memoirs of a Druse Family, &c. "It possesses," says a critic, "the merit, not merely of relating an interesting love-story, but of describing the real and living mannery of the Druses, with poetic eloquence and learned fidelity. This pleasing, tender, and uncommon novel is elegantly written, contains much geographical instruction, and may be very useful to those missionaries who are disposing themselves to visit the Syrian churches. It breathes every where a pure morality and a religious tendency. Many notes are affixed explanatory of the allusions to oriental opinions and usages; which display an appropriate erudition, and bring into notice many works of the Germans that are little known even to our orientalists."

A WORK on the most important national topics is before the public, under the title of Improved Agriculture, and the Suppression of Smuggling, Property-tax, and Poor's Rates; with the maintenance of rents, cheapness of living, the prosperity of the Farmer, the advancement of commerce, navigation, and manufactures, and the constant employment of the Poor; being a display of the augmentability of the resources of the British Empire, &c.

A PORTION of the ashes which fell on the island of Sumbawa (See. p. 92) in April last, was forwarded to Calcutta, which has been analyzed by the Assistant Assay Master of that Presidency, who states the result as follows:

"Volcanic ashes from the mountains on the island of Sumbawa, collected in the district of Samarang, after the irruption of the 11th of April, 1815.

"The substance thus described, was brought in the shape of a powder of a greyish brown colour—void of smell, but possessing a harsh taste; the specific gravity was low, as the powder floated on the surface of the water; before the blow-pipe it melted into a dark brown enamel, and with the aid of borax into a transparent light blue glass. Nitra muriatic acid after a long digestion took up about one-fifth of the weight: and the solution yielded a dark blue precipitate with prussiate of potash, indicating the presence of oxid of iron.

"The portion of the powder insoluble in the acid was of a bluish grey colour, infusible *per se* before the blow-pipe, but convertible into a yellowish glass with the addition of borax—the specific gravity was increased as it now sunk in water; part of the residium mixed with an equal weight of carbonate of potash, and digested repeatedly with sulphuric acid and evaporated, was rendered soluble in boiling water—the watery solution concen-

trated gave a precipitate of silex and a metallic oxid, and when treated with carbonate of potash, yielded a further precipitate apparently alumine—the metallic oxid appeared to be nichel.

"From the several operations of the analysis, the composition of 100 parts of this volcanic matter appears to be silex, about 49, including, perhaps, a very small quantity of oxid of nichel; alumine, 32; oxid of iron, 17; loss 2—100.

"The quantity submitted to examination was too small to furnish any very precise conclusion; but there is every reason to suppose that this substance is analagous to the common volcanic formation or punice; with which it agrees in its component parts and differs chiefly, it may be presumed, in the smaller proportion which the silex has to the mass."

Meer Hasan Aly, Assistant to the Oriental Professor at the East-India Company's Military Seminary at Croydon, is transl[illegible] the New Testament and the Servic[illegible] of the Church of England into the Hindoostanee language.

The following is the substance of the Annual Report of the Directors of the Madras Free-Schools, dated Madras, Jan. 1, 1815:—the Male School has closed its eighth, and the Female its fifth year; and the following statement will shew the number on whom the benefits of these Institutions have been bestowed, viz.

MALE FREE-SCHOOL.

Number admitted from the commencement		303
Taken out and provided for by their friends	141	
Dismissed for irregular attendance	95	
		—236
Remaining.—Day-scholars whose friends pay a small monthly sum	23	
Charity scholars	44	
		— 67

FEMALE FREE-SCHOOL.

Number admitted from the commencement		109
Taken out by their friends	38	
Dismissed for irregular attendance	29	
		— 67
Remaining.—Day scholars whose friends pay a small monthly sum	23	
Charity scholars	19	
		— 42

The Schools are kept in separate houses, and the plan of education is similar to that practised at the Military Male and Female Asylums.

The monthly receipts at present equal the disbursements, and for which the Directors must again acquaint the public they are indebted to the Subscribers who are in the habit of paying their subscriptions regularly.

In their last year's Report the Directors took occasion to mention that a building was about to be erected contiguous to the Black Town Chapel, for the reception of indigent Female Children, to be fed, cloathed and educated gratuitously. Through their benevolent contributions, that building is finished, and is called *The Female Free Orphan Asylum.* The Directors entertain hopes of being enabled to open it for the admission of children in April next; but they regret to add, that they find themselves obliged to confine the number to a very few, owing to the limited state of the funds.

The Directors conclude their Report with the following Statement of the School Funds; viz.

Four Supreme-Government Six per Cent. Promissory Notes, Interest payable half yearly:

No. 2,076 of 1813-14 for .. Sa. Rs.	3,500	
2,077 of ditto .... do.	1,500	
1,293 of 12,624 of 1811-12 do.	1,000	
402 of 1814-15 .... do.	1,000	
Six months interest due on the first three, up to 31st December last, amounting to Star Ps. 6,000 at six per cent. per annum	180	
A Treasury acknowledgement dated 31st December 1814, for	1,700	
		Ps.
Total Sicca Rupees .... 8,880 at 335-172 per hundred		2,649.17.29
Cash in the hands of the Treasurer		209. 4.13
Total Star Pagodas		2,858.21.42

OUTSTANDING.

Balance of Messrs. Harrington and Co.'s Account Current, on the 31st Dec. 1811, Ps.	1,449.36.35
Received from their trustees two dividends, viz. of fifteen and ten per cent. say twenty-five per cent.	362. 7.40
Balance still due, Star Ps.	1,087.28.75

There is now printing at Canton, under the patronage of the Honourable the East India Company, and at their sole expense, a dictionary of the Chinese language, by the Rev. R. Morrison. The work is to consist of three parts. The first, Chinese and English, arranged according to the Chinese radicals. The second, Chinese and English, arranged alphabetically; and the third, English and Chinese. The whole will be comprised in three or four volumes, royal quarto. The work will contain about forty thousand characters. The derivation of the character will be noticed; and its meaning illustrated by examples. Specimens of the *Chuen-wan,* or ancient seal-character; and of the present *Tsaou-tsze,* or running-hand, will be given. It is intended to publish the work in parts; and it is hoped, a first part will be completed in 1816.

Mr. Carpue, an eminent surgeon in London, has recently performed, with

great success, in two cases, the Indian operation for restoring a lost nose. Mr. Carpue has published an account of the cases, together with a history of the operation, entitled, "An Account of two successful Operations for restoring a Lost Nose from the Integuments of the Forehead, in the Cases of two Officers of His Majesty's Army: to which are prefixed Historical and Physiological Remarks on the Nasal Operation, including descriptions of the Indian and Italian Methods."

One of the cases is that of Captain Latham, the gentleman so much distinguished by his gallant rescue of the colours of his regiment, at the battle of Albuera. At page 41 of the work, Mr. Carpue, in a note, states that he will be very thankful for any communication on the Indian Method.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOME.

Church Missionary Society.—On occasion of the Secretary's visiting Cambridge, where he preached two sermons, on Sunday, Nov. 12th, 1815, at Trinity Church, in behalf of the Society, a Committee was formed, for the purpose of diffusing information respecting the designs and proceedings of the Society; and more particularly concerning those parts of them, such as the Translation of the Scriptures and the Liturgy into Arabic, Persian, and Hindustanee, in which members of the University of Cambridge have borne so distinguished a share.

Professor Farish is appointed Treasurer; and the Rev. W. Mandell, Fellow of Queen's College, and the Rev. James Scholefield, Fellow of Trinity College, Secretaries.

Baptist Missionary Society.—A Welsh Baptist Auxiliary Society was formed at Swansea, in July last. Dr. Ryland, Mr. Hall and others assisted. The principality is divided into six districts. Nearly 300*l.* was contributed.—In the beginning of November, at Manchester, was established a Yorkshire and Lancashire Assistant Baptist Missionary Society, and nearly 200*l.* collected.

About the same time, at a Meeting held at Glasgow, a Glasgow Auxiliary Society, in aid of the Baptist Missions and Translations in India, was formed, and contributions made to the amount of 300*l.*

The following is the first resolution of the Welsh Auxiliary Society:

"Resolved that it appears desirable to this meeting. that every exertion should be made, throughout the principality of Wales, to assist in the propagation of the Gospel in India, in Ireland, and in the darker places of our own country."

Leicester and Leicestershire Church Missionary Association.—The Rev. Edward Burn, of Birmingham, having preached two able Sermons at St. Mary's and St. Martin's Churches, in Leicester, on Advent Sunday, the Annual Meeting was held at the Guildhall, on Wednesday, the 16th of December, Thomas Babington, Esq. M. P. for Leicester, and one of the Vice-Presidents in the Chair. On the motion of the Rev. G. B. Mitchell, A. M. seconded by the Rev. John Kempthorne, B. D. it was resolved, "That this Meeting is impressed with lively gratitude for the success which has manifestly attended the Society's efforts in India, and for the prospects which are opening upon it in the Northern Provinces, in the Peninsula, and in Ceylon; and expresses an earnest hope that the Society will zealously prosecute its plans in the East, with respect to Readers, Missionaries, Schools and Christian Institutions."

Mr. Mitchel dwelt particularly on the state of Ceylon, as mixing encouraging hopes or success with loud calls for help.

On the motion of the Rev. John Benson, M. A. seconded by the Rev. Robert Martin, M.A., it was resolved, "That this Meeting, animated by the lively and judicious statements of the Rev. Samuel Marsden, and assured of the talents, literary attainments, and piety of the Rev. William Jowett, is induced to expect the most favourable results from the ardent and enlightened plans of the Society with respect to New Zealand and Malta."

AGRA.

The Journal of Mr. W. Bowley, at Agra, in 1814 and 1815, contain many curious particulars concerning the ceremonies and superstitions of the Hindus; of their manner of viewing our religion, of the nature of their objections to the Christian system; and of the language and demeanour held toward them by the English Missionaries. The following detached passages will illustrate this remark:—' One of the two who promised yesterday to visit us came at noon. He appeared thoroughly convinced of the absurdity of the Hindoo religion, and acknowledged the pious frauds practiced by them. He told us that he himself was worshipped by a whole household and

maintained by them. We warned him of the dreadful consequences that would follow, if he did not renounce these deceitful ways. He asked what else he could do for his belly; and, to our grief, spake as if he thought little or nothing of these things.'—' This afternoon went to the river side, and talked with a few who were busy feeding turtles. One in particuar, appeared convinced of the truth of what I said.'—' Went to the river side and talked with four persons. In the course of conversation, they said that they worshipped the Daotas (or heathen Gods) only as a medium of access to the Supreme Being, as we (said they) worship Moses, Christ, &c. I told them we paid no adoration to Moses or the Prophets: but Christ we did worship, he being the Lord of the Prophets.'—' Entered into conversation with nine devotees, each of them having only three inches of cloth to cover his nakedness, their bodies rubbed over with ashes and their eyes ready to start out of their heads.'—' On entering into conversation, about fifty assembled round us. Of the multitude, many were for us: others opposed us with all their might; but, blessed be God, they could not gainsay our simple statements, neither could they answer our questions to the satisfaction of the people. One mendicant came running up, and said, we daily committed sin, by killing animals, trampling upon ants, &c.'—' Went to his village, about seven miles from Agra. Hard by it stands one of Satan's principal seats, with three idols; to one of which male buffaloes are sacrificed. It is the most horrid looking thing ever eyes beheld. It reminded me of the hungry, open-mouthed grave, having a cowry or shell in but one eye. An old Faqueer told us that he had now been there these fifty years, and that to this day he was but a beggar. Had much conversation with this aged priest on the origin of sin, &c.' ' The old man went so far as to tell me, in reply to my questions, that he would lock up the place, and give the keys to me; and that if the people came to worship, he would tell them that if Bhowanee (the principal deity of this place) was a god, let him open the door himself.'—' Found a Hindoo feeding turtles, and a beggar standing by, begging for the grain that he was throwing to them. Finding him refuse I went up to intercede for the beggar, with some confidence of prevailing, but to no purpose. He said that what he had brought was the turtle's due. I talked with him, and others standing by, till they were constrained to give man the preference of all other creatures, and were ready to blame the Brahmins who taught them the contrary.' ' Talked with a Pundit, who had read the Gospel of St. Mathew. he acknowledged it to be very good, and that it could not fail of obtaining happiness for those who adhered to it, but he did not appear to have any concern for himself.'—' They told me, that they were not in search of novelty, nor of new doctrines; that they were perfectly satisfied with their present doctrine; and that they would adhere to it whether it led to heaven or hell. These things of course, made me tremble for them, and I had thoughts of not going among them again. An old man told me to hear his book likewise.'—' They said they were Brahmins, and one asserted that they were greater and better than others: if not, the Deity would not have worshipped them. and, showed an example to the other Hindoos. I expressed awe and horror at his blasphemy, and asked how the Creator could bow before the creature!—a Holy God before a corrupt lump of earth! He said that the Shaster said so, but that he was not learned.'—' Had an opportunity at a friend's of speaking to the richest native in this place—conversed with him on one the important point. He took good care to have about fifty words for one. He said that all religions were only as single trees taken out of the Garden of the Bede (Hindoostan Scriptures), &c.'—' Met a Faqueer. On entering into conversation with him, found him as if he were really beside himself. He answered me haughtily, and asked me if I knew who he was. I replied, " a sinner, of course, like myself." He said he was no sinner, but that he was an Ao-sar (incarnation of the Deity). I endeavoured to undeceive the people, who paid great honour to him, by telling them that the man did not appear in his senses. He raged in such a manner that his very countrymen expressed their displeasure at his conduct, and told him that pride did not become a Faqueer.'—' One asked me " and who made Satan," &c. I enlarged on idolatry.' —' My Pundit having previously read the Gospels, commenced reading the Acts. He has read so much of the Scriptures that his mind is unsettled; and, being a learned man, he is seeking rest by turning over his own books; and has at last collected his creed which he brought to me. It states, that the way to happiness was to know God to be the Spirit which is in each of us; that he is from everlasting to everlasting: that, as to man he was a mortal being, existing only till death; that the Spirit in him was the Deity himself, and to know him thus was to be one and all with him, as a drop of water put into the ocean. May the Lord, through daily reading and hearing of the Scriptures, convince him that he has a separate soul to be saved.' ' Distributed some choice tracts among the drummers. A Brahmin was glad to get a translation of St. Matthew's Gos-

pel. This evening on going towards an idol temple, was met by three Hindoos, who promissd last week to take me to a village where many assemble to hear the Hndoo Scriptures. I accompanied them to the place, and sat by the side of the preacher, while he read and expounded the Shasters in the Bakha language. In the course of an hour, I interrupted him two or three times, by putting questions to him on ridiculous things which he related. One was respecting one of their incarnate deities (Khrisna) with his 16,000 wives: another respecting the goddess, the river Jumna, which he endeavoured to defend; but, blessed be God, not to the satisfaction of his hearers: after which he proceeded for a few minutes longer. On hearing the guns fire for eight o'clock, I thought it high time to say something more to the purpose; and began by asking him, what benefit the crowd, of about sixty or eighty, could derive from all that he had read and said, for it all appeared more like novel tales than any thing religious, and consequently tended to do more harm than good. The Pundit was then kind enough to close up his Shaster, and prepared himself to withstand me. I told him, in all that had dropped from him that night, I had not observed a word of salvation; and asked him how the people were to obtain it? He replied, it would do them good to hear of the transactions of their deities. I questioned him on the origin of man, of sin, death, &c. He gave a most ridiculous account of the creation, and said that prayers and good works were the appointed means whereby a sinner might escape the temporal (for he acknowledged not eternal) punishment of hell; and said, that, after the period limited, the sinner would be re-created into some animal. He was, however, so closely questioned, that he was constrained to acknowledge that he could not answer what was asked. Then the Pundit himself as well as many of the anxious crowd, requested me to state how man was formed, how sin entered into the world, and what was the remedy which God had appointed. I did not immediately comply, till I had stirred up their anxiety: then I related the creation of man, and that God had made him holy, just and good; and instead of making God the author of sin, as the Hindoos do, I spoke to them at large on the origin and fall of Satan, his tempting our first parent, and sowing the seed of all manner of wickedness in him; and from hence proved all, without exception, to be under the wrath and displeasure of God, and heirs of hell. After speaking on these subjects upward of an hour, I left him to consider of them till next Monday, when I promised, God willing, to speak to them on the salvation of God. They all appeared highly pleased, and not willing I should depart. We separated on good terms.'—'I joined one who was going to an idol temple, reading a book. After some conversation, he accompanied me to my residence, where he began to read, and to explain to me what he read. I interrupted him by asking how he could, for a moment, suppose what he was then reading to be true: viz. "If we but pay adoration to a Gooroo* only for an hour, it is of more avail for the salvation of our souls, than if we worshipped God for sixteen years?" Finding he could not well answer me, this set him on thinking, although he proceeded to read on till I left him; when he told my Pundit, that I had put him to a stand, and that it was a thing that never struck him before. I had given him a Tract to read: he returned in the evening with the Tract, and told my Pundit that there was too much of death in it; and that he himself was going on pilgrimage to Baldao, near Bindrabund.

STATE PAPER.

A Convention to regulate the Commerce between the Territories of the United States and of His Britannic Majesty.

[From a United States' Paper.]

Article 1.—There shall be between the territories of the United States of America, and all the territories of his Britannic Majesty in Europe, a reciprocal liberty of commerce. The inhabitants of the two countries respectively shall have liberty freely and securely to come with their ships and cargoes to all such places, ports, and rivers in the territories aforesaid, to which other foreigners are permitted to come, to enter into the same and to remain and reside in any parts of the said territories respectively, also to hire and occupy houses and warehouses for the purposes of their commerce; and generally the merchants and traders of each nation respectively shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce, but subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively.

* A spiritual guide; called, in the Roman Church, a Director. Ed.

Article 2.—No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of his Britannic Majesty in Europe, of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, than are or shall be payable on the like articles being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country, nor shall any higher or other duties or charges be imposed in either of the two countries, on the exportation of any articles to the United States, or to his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe respectively, than such as are payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country, nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation or importation of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, or of his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, to or from the said territories of his Britannic Majesty in Europe, or to or from the said United States, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.—No higher or other duties or charges shall be imposed in any of the ports of the United States on British vessels, than those payable in the same ports by vessels of the United States; nor in the ports of any of his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, on the vessels of the United States, than shall be payable in the same ports on British vessels.—The same duties shall be paid on the importation into the United States of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, whether such importation shall be in vessels of the United States or in British vessels, and the same duties shall be paid on the importation into the ports of any of his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the United States, whether such importation shall be in British vessels or in vessels of the United States.—The same duties shall be paid and the same bounties allowed on the exportation of any articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture, of his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, to the United States, whether such exportation shall be in vessels of the United States, or in British vessels; and the same duties shall be paid and the same bounties allowed, on the exportation of any articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the United States to his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, whether such exportation shall be in British vessels, or in vessels of the United States.—It is further agreed, that in all cases where drawbacks are or may be allowed, upon the re-exportation of any goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of either country, respectively, the amount of the said drawbacks shall be the same, whether the said goods shall have been originally imported in a British or American vessel; but when such re-exportation shall take place from the United States in a British vessel, or from the territories of his Britannic Majesty in Europe in an American vessel, to any other foreign nation, the two contracting parties reserve to themselves, respectively, the right of regulating or diminishing, in such case, the amount of the said drawback.—The intercourse between the United States and his Britannic Majesty's possessions in the West Indies, and on the continent of North America, shall not be affected by any of the provisions of this article, but each party shall remain in the complete possession of its rights, with respect to such an intercourse.

Article 3.—His Britannic Majesty agrees that the vessels of the United States of America shall be admitted, and hospitably received at the principal settlements of the British dominions in the East Indies, videlicet, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Prince of Wales' Island, and that the citizens of the said United States may freely carry on trade between the said principal settlements and the said United States, in all articles of which the importation and exportation, respectively, to and from the said territories, shall not be entirely prohibited, provided only, that it shall not be lawful for them in any time of war, between the British government and any state or power whatever, to export from the said territories, without the special permission of the British government, any military stores or naval stores, or rice. The citizens of the United States shall pay for their vessels, when admitted, no higher or other duty or charge than shall be payable on the vessels of the most favoured European nations, and they shall pay no higher or other duties or charges on the importation or exportation of the cargoes of the said vessels than shall be payable on the same articles when imported or exported in the vessels of the most favoured European nations.

But it is expressly agreed, that the vessels of the United States shall not carry any articles from the said principal settlements to any port or place, except to some port or place in the United States of America, where the same shall be unladen. It is also understood, that the permission granted by this article, is not to extend to allow the vessels of the United States to carry on any part of the coasting trade of the said British territories; but the vessels of the United States having, in the first instance, proceeded to one of the said principal settlements of the British dominions in the East Indies, and then going with their original cargoes, or part thereof, from one of the said principal settlements to another, shall not be considered as carrying on the coasting trade. The vessels of the United States may also touch for refreshments, but not for commerce, in the course of their voyoge to or from the British territories in India, or to or from the dominions of the Emperor of China, at the Cape of Good Hope, the Island of St. Helena, or such other places as may be in the possession of Great Britain, in the African ot Indian seas, it being well understood that in all that regards this article, the citizens of the United States shall be subject, in all respects, to the laws and regulations of the British government, from time to time established.

Article 4.—It shall be free for each of the two contracting partiss, respectively to appoint consuls, for the protection of trade, to reside in ths dominions and territories of the other party, but before any consul shall act as such, he shall, in the usual form, be approved and admitted by the government to which he is sent; and it is hereby declared, that in case of illegal or improper conduct towards the laws or government of the country to which he is sent, such consul may either be punished according to law, if the laws will reach the case, or be sent back, the offended government assigning to the other the reasons for the same.—It is hereby declared that either of the contracting parties may except from

the residence of consuls such particular places as such party shall judge fit to be so excepted.

Article 5.—This Convention, when the same shall have been duly ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of their senate, and by his Britannic Majesty, and the respective ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be binding and obligatory on the said United States and his Majesty for four years from the date of its signature, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in six months from this time, or sooner if possible.

Done at London, this 3d day of July in the year of our Lord 1815.

(Signed) *John Q. Adams — H. Clay — Albert Gallatin—Fred. J. Robinson— Henry Goulburn—William Adams.*

DECLARATION.

The undersigned, his Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in the United States of America, is commanded by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to explain and declare, upon the exchange of the ratifications of the convention concluded at London on the 3d of July of the present year, for regulating the commerce and navigation between the two countries, that in consequence of events which have happened in Europe subsequent to the signature of the convention aforesaid, it has been deemed expedient and determined, in conjunction with the allied sovereigns, that St. Helena shall be the place allotted for the future residence of General Napoleon Bonaparte, under such regulations as may be necessary for the perfect security of his person; and it has been resolved, for that purpose, that all ships and vessels whatever, as well British ships and vessels as others, excepting only ships belonging to the East-India Company, shall be excluded from all communication with, or approach to, that island. —It has therefore become impossible to comply with so much of the third article of the treaty as relates to the liberty of touching for refreshment at the island of St. Helena, and the ratifications of the said treaty will be exchanged under the explicit declaration and understanding, that the vessels of the United States cannot be allowed to touch at, or hold any communication whatever with, the said island, so long as the said island shall continue to be the place of residence of the said Napoleon Bonaparte.

(Signed) *Anthony St. Jno. Baker.*

Washington, Nov. 24, 1815.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

CHINA.

About the end of June, the Lady Barlow anchored at Calcutta, from China, the 15th April, and Penang the 3d June, bringing letters to the 11th April; the contents of which, (say the Calcutta papers) when compared with the gloomy accounts last received from that quarter, are very consolatory. The disputes existing between the Viceroyalty of Canton and the Honourable Company's Supracargoes, which, in the beginning of the year, had risen to such a height as threatened the annihilation of all amicable relations, seem latterly to have greatly subsiided; and friendly intercourse to have been established on its ancient footing. In consequence, however, of some oppressive edicts against the opium-venders, and of the market being overstocked with cotton, the trade in those staples was exceedingly dull. We have not been able (continue these papers) to ascertain the degree of credit, which is due to the current story of the existence of civil war in the empire of China; but cannot believe the disturbances, if any such there were, to have been of a serious nature, as the letters we have perused from intelligent residents at Canton, are silent on the subject. The following extracts sufficiently explain the causes of the dull state of the market for Bengal produce :—

" *Canton, March* 28.—The appearance of the Ladies Sophia and Barlow, has put us into such confusion, that we should have been much better without them.

" We thought, two months ago, that all the cotton of the season had arrived; but seeing these ships come, and hearing that two others, the Katharine and Hope, were to sail for this place soon after them, we are led to believe with the Chinese, that there will be no such thing as shutting the door, and that supplies of cotton may be expected constantly. The consequence of which is, that the price is down, and will probably continue low. Opium, on the contrary, is nominally high; say dollars 1,320; but I might almost as well quote you any other price as this, inasmuch as there is no possibility of selling even a chest, either at Wampoa or Macao. About a month ago, all the principal dealers in the article, were seized by the Casa Branca Mandarin, (a town of that name near Macao) with a view of extorting money from them; and they, hoping to buy themselves off at as cheap a rate as they had been accustomed to do, would not come to his terms, and were, therefore, sent to this place. They still held out in expectation of an eventual accommodation, but unfortunately too long, as the business having got to the ears of the viceroy and high mandarins, could not be hushed up, and has proceeded to the utmost extremity—the dealers have been put to the torture—obliged to confess all, and perhaps more than they had even done—to name the persons that they had been in the habit

of buying from—and finally sentenced to banishment. Added to this, one or two have been lately detected in smuggling small quantities of the drug: and altogether such a panic has been struck, that those persons concerned in the traffic, who were not apprehended, have been glad to run away, so that no sales can be made in the usual manner. There are at least 700 chests now on hand at Macao, that will remain, and be there when the new opium arrives; as the watch and persecution is so great, that they cannot even remove it from the godowns in which it is lodged, to get it on board ship. How the matter will end it is impossible to say. It appears to me, however, that there is but one way of getting rid of that which is expected, which is to deliver it among the islands; if people can be found bold enough to purchase it, and take it from the ships, which I much doubt."

" *Canton, April* 11.—We have now got rid of all the Company's ships, and Canton is dull and quiet in every sense, as the fate of several of the Hong merchants is uncertain, and whether the younger Hongs will be made bankrupt or not. If the latter, I have no doubt but they will succeed in paying off their creditors in seven years; if the former, there is is no saying what may be the consequence to the general trade. Some inconvenience is at present experienced in the sale of opium, owing to some of the principal dealers having been apprehended, and sentenced to be banished to Elee. The attempt to stop the use of opium can no more be carried into effect, than an edict for preventing the consumption of spirituous liquors in Great Britain."

" *Macao, July* 6, 1815.—Yesterday the American schooner Trader, arrived in 108 days from Philadelphia, bringing accounts of the conclusion of peace with America. In consequence, the American ships Beaver, Levant, Brutus, and Lellia Bird, which have remained here two years, dismantled, are preparing for sea with cargoes for America. The only American prize made by his Majesty's ships in this quarter, is the schooner Viagente, of 170 tons. She was fitted out by some Dutch agents at Batavia, under English colours, for a voyage to the N. W. coast of America. The Elk, Captain Curran, fell in with her, bringing a cargo of furs from Kamschatka, ten days before the period prescribed for making captures had expired. We have accounts from Manilla, of about 20 days date, when there was nothing new there.—They were greatly in want of specie, and had been so for a considerable time.—There was much anxiety expressed for the arrival of their galleon from South America. The ships lying at Whampoa (to the Canton river), besides the Americans named above, are the Drotrigen, a Swede, loading for Europe; the Hope and Success, English country ships, loading for India; and the Trader, just arrived. At Macao, are his Majesty's ships Revolutionnaire, Captain Woolcombe; Alpheus, Captain Langford; and the Elk, Captain Reynolds. Capt. Curran, late of the Elk, is posted into the Volage, which ship is named to aeturn to England; Captain Reynolds was promoted from the Doris. The Cuffnels and Royal George are hourly looked for from Pulo Penang; they were both there, all well, 20 days since.

BENGAL.

Calcutta, July 1, 1815.—Yesterday se'nnight the Helen, Capt. Ambrose, passed Kedgeree, from the west coast of Sumatra: the only intelligence communicated by her is comprised in the following extract of a letter from a Gentleman on board the Helen, dated Kedgeree, the 23d ult.:—

" We are just arrived in the Helen, from the west coast of Sumatra, last from Annalabo, left the 5th instant, having brought back iome of her outward cargo, dollars and piece goods, after a cruise of seven weeks on the coast from port to port. A number of French vessels had been there for cargoes; but the whole line of Acheen ports are in such an unsettled state, owing to the King of Acheen being on the spot, carrying on the war to bring them under subjection to him, that trade is out of the question, and tho people are afraid to bring their peppar down from the hills:—a ship is not allowed to trade without the King's chop, and the commander being made collector of the King's duties:—on this account, the ports who do not acknowledge his authority refuse to trade. The King's fleet consists of five vessels, carrying some four and others six guns. Commodore Fenwick is the King's Prime Minister and naval commander; their military force is sixty or seventy sepoys; they had besieged Sooso seven weeks, but at last were obliged to leave it. The ship Argo, on her way down the coast, run aground on the rocks off Passage Island, and was obliged to heave a great part of her cargo overboard. The vessels on the coast belonging to this port, are the brigs Gloucester and Helen, bound to Penang. The Clara had just arrived and sailed to the southward; and the Sultana, of Bombay, Capt. Kemp, with no cargo on board, was left at Annalabo. The King of Acheen's fleet and army were about to proceed down to the ports of Sabraddie and Trumain to destroy those places. Mr. Prince, Resident of Tapanooly, had been obliged to seize on a schooner of the King of Acheen, off that port, which had been committing many depredations in plundering boats of all descriptions."

July 14.—Though the regular troops are returning from the scene of their late operations, the corps of Sikhs still remain in the hills. Though a handsome race of men, they are far inferior, as soldiers, to the Goorkhas; of this a proof was given on the 19th of March in the stockade at Jiheend when they received a handsome lesson from the mountaineers. The Sikhs were in number about 1200, in a good position on the S. W. bank of the Gumbha. They are tall fine looking men, armed with sabres and matchlocks, and to use the words of our correspondent, " on viewing their long flowing beards and large sabres, and hearing their assertions, one might think they would eat the devil." The General had very good information of the intention of Umar Sing to try to dislodge these people, and particular cautions were given them to prepare for the attack. This injunction they despised, under the impression that it was suggested by a laudable desire to keep them alert. Perhaps too they thought that any extraordinary precautions would have the appearance of fear, a feeling, which in the sequel, they evinced in no trifling degree. A party of Goorkhas, in number about 400, descended from Maloun in the dusk of the evening, and approaching the stockade remained quiet till the moon had gone down. The Sikhs were in perfect security, not more than 300 occupied the stockade, which was intended to be the night post of the whole party; and the rest, like their companions on duty, enjoyed a comfortable state of repose, scattered about in their adjoining cantonment. The Goorkhas divided into three bodies, gave the assault. One division discharged a volley, another stormed the stockade and put the Sikhs to the sword, while the third fired the cantonment. The surprise was complete: all was flight, confusion and dismay. The appalling shouts of the Goorkhas, which when uttered by large bodies, and re-echoed by the mountains, seem fit to " rend hell's concave," prevented the possibility of any formation or attempt to rally. The Sikhs within the stockade made a feeble resistance; their chief was slain at the first onset, and 250 men felt the Goorkha sabre. Of these about 60 wretches survived, and were brought to Colonel Arnold's camp the next day. No succour could be sent from Ruttingurh, or the adjoining posts, nor could any detachment have been useful in the darkness of the night and the confusion of the fugitives. The Goorkhas burnt the stockade, carried off the trophies, and were seen at the dawn of day slowly ascending to Maloun. In the course of the morning, scattered parties of the Sikhs were seen all around at the distance of two and three miles. They desired not to be re-posted in the scene of their late defeat, which they averred to be (and with some appearance of truth) a haunted and most unlucky place. The loss of the chief who was killed in the stockade was the chief subject of regret. He had, while under the command of Lieutenant Ross, distinguished himself on the heights above Belaspoor, and was a few days previous to this disaster invested with an honorary dress.

We learn from good authority that the Right Hon. the Governor-General, the Lady Loudoun, their family, and suite, will leave Futtigurh for the Presidency, between the 20th and 30th of this month. The following is a list of the officers of the General Staff, and composing the personal Staff and suite of his Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor-General and the Commander in Chief, who are to attend his Lordship on his return by water to the Presidency:—

General Staff.—Col. Macmahon (King's troops), Adjutant-General; Col. Nicolls (King's troops), Quarter-Master-General; Lieutenant-Col. Fagan, Adjutant-General; Lieut.-Col. Paton, Quarter-Master-General; Major Nicoll, Deputy-Adjutant-General; Major Casement, Deputy-Quarter-Master-General; Lieut. ——, Acting Assistant-Adjutant-General.

Personal Staff and Suite of his Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor-General and Commander in Chief.—Major Doyle, Military Secretary to the Governor-General and Commander in Chief; Major the Hon. L. Stanhope, Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General and Commander in Chief; Major Forsteen, ditto ditto; Captain Macra, ditto ditto; Captain Stanhope, ditto ditto; Captain Fitzclarence, ditto ditto; Lieutenant Dwyer, ditto ditto; Lieutenant Cobbe, ditto ditto; Lieutenant Caldwell, ditto ditto com. the escort; Captain Stewart, Assistant Commissary General and extra Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General and Commander in Chief; Captain Huthwaite, Persian Interpreter; J. Hare, Esq. Surgeon; Rev. J. R. Henderson, Chaplain.

On the 31st of last month, his Lordship reviewed the camel corps, under the command of Major Lumsdane, at Futtigurh. The following account of this military spectacle is from the pen of an intelligent correspondent:—

" His Lordship was received on his arrival with the usual salute. The manual and platoon exercise was then ordered; after which the *camel-corps* wheeled into open column of troops, formed column in rear of a flank troop, and deployed into line. The corps then formed a hollow square and dismounted. After several discharges of musketry the men remounted, and the corps formed an ambuscade in a tope, and kept up a surprising fire from the swivels. It then changed position, and performed several other cavalry evolutions, which gained great applause.

" During the cannon-salute, the wad from one of the swivels struck the camel on the head and killed him. This accident occasioned some little interruption. His lordship was much pleased with the

appearance and performances of the corps."

His Majesty's 53d foot reached Benares on the 3d instant, and after delivering a quantity of treasure ordered to be left at that city, sailed on the 6th for the Presidency.

In May last, arrived off this city a vessel, which is intended to be stationed as a floating light off the Sand Heads; this will be of the greatest advantage to the navigation of the Hoogly. She was built at Bombay expressly for the purpose to which she has been appropriated. The following is a short description of her:—"Her construction is very peculiar—head and stern alike; she was built at Bombay, and is about 180 tons burthen. As she is intended to stand against the boisterous weather which often prevails at the Sand Heads, her frame is uncommonly strong, and does great credit to the builder. The lanthorn which is to be fixed to her has been sent out from England; it is large, and well adapted for the service."

July 26*th*. 1815.—Yesterday, the annual disputation in the Oriental languages of the Students in the College of Fort William, was held at the Government House, before his Excellency the Vice-President, as acting visitor, the Judges of the Supreme Court, his Lordship the Bishop of Calcutta, the Judges of the Sudder Dewanny Adaulut, and the principal Civil and Military Officers at the Presidency. A numerous company of Ladies and Gentlemen, and many learned and respectable natives were present, and witnessed the distribution of Prizes.

In the evening, the Vice-President entertained the principal persons of the settlements, at a grand dinner at the Governor's house.—*Vide page* 161.

Marriages.

At St. John's cathedral. Herbert Compton, Esq. barrister-at-law, to Miss S. C. Mullins.

At the Mission Church, Capt. T. G. Alder, 30th N. I. to Miss B. Dawes, daughter of the late Capt. Dawes, of the country ship Lucy Maria.

Mr. J. G. W. Bruce, assistant in the Adjutant General's office, to Miss Charlotte Greenway.

Lieut. W. Warde, 5th N. C. to Miss Isabella Delamain, eldest daughter of the late Major Innes Delamain.

Deaths.

Mrs. C. Maclean.

At Pointee, at the house of C. Glass, Esq. Mrs. R. Newton, wife of T. Newton, Esq.

On board of the Hon. Company's ship Europe, J. Riddell, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service.

Mrs. Henrietta Maria Smoult, wife of Mr. W. Smoult, attorney-at-law.

At Boulrampoor. Zillah Kishugurh, John Fendall, Esq. a civil servant on this establishment. Mr. F was in a hunting excursion, with a party of friends, 6th July, and was drowned in attempting to cross a nullah on horseback.

MADRAS.

June 3*d*.—On Monday last his excellency the commander in chief of his Majesty's and the Hon. Company's forces on the Coast of Coromandel arrived at the Presidency, and established his head quarters at the Ameer Baug. Salutes of 17 guns from the garrison of Fort St. George and the palace of Chepauk announced the General's arrival, and an honorary guard of the Grenadier Company of his Majesty's 56th regiment, under the command of Major Gualy, with a regimental colour, received his excellency with military honours, on his return from the command of the army of reserve, lately assembled for field service.

Yesterday morning his Excellency paid a visit of ceremony to his highness the Nabob of Arcot. The General was escorted by the body guard of the Right Hon. the Governor, and his entrance to Chepauk Palace announced by a salute of 17 guns, which was repeated on his taking leave of the Nabob, and proceeding to the Ameer Baug.

The East-India Company, we understand, have entered into a contract for a term of years with the Board of Ordnance, for supplying the whole annual stock of saltpetre for the national consumption, deliverable at 36s. per cwt. Individuals, therefore, are not likely, for the present, to derive much benefit from the free exportation of this article, permitted by the new charter.

June 24.—On Tuesday evening the Right Honourable the Governor, gave a grand public dinner at the banqueting room of the government gardens to his Excellency the commander in chief on his return to the Presidency. About two hundred officers sat down to this well-arranged and splendid entertainment.—The wines were excellent, extremely well cooled, and in the greatest abundance and variety.—The dinner was expressly military, the members of government and the secretaries who were present, forming the only exception.

Immediately on the cloth being removed, the Right Honourable the Governor, in an elegant and appropriate address, congratulated the commander in chief on his return to the Presidency—Mr. Elliot in the course of his speech complimented the Madras army on their exemplary conduct during their late march—which he could not better describe, than in mentioning a circumstance, which reflected equal honour on their commander and their own high state of discipline. The regiments which had assembled for field service, had been drawn from various and distant garrisons and cantonments, and to their credit be it spoken, not a single complaint had reached government, of the smallest irregularity having taken place, in the different districts through which they had proceeded—this, Mr. Elliot said, he noticed as a peculiar satisfaction to himself and the Government collectively. The Governor closed his speech by giving his Excellency Lieut.

Gen. Sir Thomas Hislop, commander in chief, and the army of the coast.

As soon as the applause which followed this toast had somewhat subsided, the General rose, and in a short speech expressed his thanks to the Right Honourable the Governor.

The Right Honourable the Governor shortly after gave the health of his Excellency Sir George Burlton, and the squadron in India; on which the Admiral immediately rose and returned his thanks. The Governor concluded the entertainment by proposing the health of Lieut.-Gen. Abercrombie, late Governor and commander in chief, which was drank with three times three.

Mr. Elliot retired a little before 12 o'clock, but many of the party remained until about four o'clock on Wednesday morning.

August 7, 1815.—Yesterday afternoon, arrived the Honourable Company's ships Northumberland, Captain Franklin; Huddert, Captain Weller; and Lord Eldon, Captain Coles, from England, the 3d, and Madeira, 27th of April.

Passengers.—Northumberland. Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Diring, Miss Ann Denton, Miss Ann Wimbolt, Captain Charles Dering, Captain John Duncombe, Lieutenant William Godley, 25th N. I. Master Charles StuartWood.—For Bengal. Mrs. Hunter, Miss Flora L. M'Leod, Miss Eliza Evans, Miss Eliza Gibson, Miss C. Wright, Miss Harriot Glover, Captain James Delamain, Captain Hunter, Mr. Richard Chase, Writer.

Huddart.—Mrs. Marshall, for Ceylon. Lieutenant W. Hilton, Ensign, W. G. W. Noble, Mr. John Blackburn, and Mr. W. Davies, Writers, for Madras. For Bengal, Mr. Robert Burrows, and Mr. John Casay.

Lord Eldon.—No Passengers.

August 25th.——On Sunday morning the Company's ships William Pitt, Marquess of Wellington, Princess Charlotte of Wales, sailed for Bengal. The Bridgwater, sailed for Penang and China, yesterday. The Atlas and Lowther Castle, are expected to follow for the same destination this day.

On Wednesday, his Majesty's ships Owen Glendower and Termagant, arrived in the roads from Trincomalee. On the following day, at noon, the flag of his Excellency the Admiral was hoisted on board the former ship under an appropriate salute. On Sunday his Majesty's ship Acorn, anchored in the roads, from Calcutta.

— 29.——Sailed his Majesty's ship Termagant, for Mauritius; the Hesper, on a cruize; the Company's ships Metcalf, Northumberland, Huddart, and Lord Eldon, for Bengal; also the Owen Glendower and Thais for Penang and China.

His Majesty's 66th regiment embarked from Calcutta for the Upper Provinces on the 9th inst. The fleet proceeded immediately the embarkation of the troops was completed. The 53d was expected to reach the Presidency on the 20th instant.

The Nakhoda of the brig Catharina, which arrived in the course of last week from Java, brings us the tidings of an extraordinary phenomenon which occurred while he lay at Gressey, near Soorobaya, about two months ago, and which we conclude to have been caused by an eruption of one of the volcanoes, in the eastern end of that island.

He states, that one morning a noise commenced to be heard, as if of a tremendous cannonade from the heaviest kind of ordnance, and very near,—continuing for the space of three days; that in the afternoon of the last of them, this stunning din abated somewhat, and the sky became completely overcast with a cloud of fine dust, or ashes, so thick, as to cause an obscurity equal to that of the darkest night, and to render respiration impracticable, without a cloth, or some sort of veil to cover the face;—that this continued for that night, the whole of the succeeding day and night, and until about noon of the third day, when light began to dawn on the terrified multitude, and during the three following days, the atmosphere becoming less and less dense, they were at length entirely relieved from its unusual pressure, by a very heavy and most welcome fall of rain.

The Nakhoda's manner, in looking back on this scene of tartarean obscurity, give us a stronger impression of the horror and consternation which occupied every mind, than we can attempt to convey to our readers in words, and is indicative of a state of confusion and dismay, in some of its circumstances, not unlike our sublime Milton's description of the original chaos, from which the well ordered orb we now inhabit was formed:—" Nothing," he says, " could be seen at the distance of even an arm's length, save the glimmering light of fires, or the torches with which people groped their way from house to house: nothing was heard but the roar of thunder, and the mingled shrieks of men, women, and children, who confidently concluding the end of all things to be at hand, and that the awful scene before them could portend nothing less than the final judgment, rent the air with cries for mercy to their Almighty Creator."

After remaining some days at Gressey, the Catharina sailed for Tagal, where the Nakhoda understood the same prodigies had been exhibited, and at the same time, but in a less degree. Here several sudden deaths happened during the days

of terror, for which the superstitious inhabitants assigned various causes. At Gressey the visitation proved fatal only to birds, of which many were, on the return of light, seen dead in all directions—having been suffocated by the floating ashes; we are in possession of a specimen of this impalpable powder, evidently a volcanic production, several bags-full of which fell on the small space of the Catharina's deck. Gressey and Tagal are reckoned to be two hundred miles asunder.

September 5.—During the whole of last week, the weather has been unusually stormy and boisterous. The wind has generally blown from the westward, but has hitherto been attended with little rain. On Tuesday night, during a heavy squall, the ship Commerce, Capt. Dolge, parted from both her anchors, and was driven out to sea, but she returned to the roads on Saturday morning. A detachment of his Majesty's 86th regiment is, we understand, to embark on board the Commerce on Wednesday, for Masulipatam.

On Wednesday evening, the trading brig Endymion, Capt. Salustary, anchored in the roads, having a detachment of his Majesty's 73d regiment. She formed a part of the convoy under protection of his Majesty's ship Thais, and left England on the 5th of April. At the Cape she was taken up, together with the Union, Hibernia, and two other ships, to convey his Majesty's 72d regiment of foot to Bengal.

The Hibernia anchored in the roads yesterday morning. She sailed from Simon's Bay on the 9th of July. The Governor of Tranquebar sailed from the Cape in the Danish ship Elizabeth, on the 4th of April. The Endymion has had a very tedious passage from the Cape, having sailed on the 7th of July, and has experienced very bad weather. She was compelled during the passage, to throw overboard all her guns. She is expected to proceed on her voyage in the course of to-day.

His Majesty's 53d foot arrived at Benares, on their voyage to Calcutta, on the 3d ult. and again sailed for that Presidency on the 6th.

We find Captain Charitie and the passengers of the Cornwallis, left Calcutta to join the ship at Saugur on the 14th ult. and she was expected to get to sea the first springs, so that her arrival at Madras may be looked for about the end of the week. She will probably sail again in prosecution of her voyage to England about the 1st proximo.

The Mary and Mornington are the next ships under dispatch from Calcutta, for England.

The Hon. Company's ship Cuffnells proceeded on her voyage from Penang, for China, on the 14th June; but no intimation is given, either of the arrival or departure of the Royal George. The Hon. Mr. Petrie, we are happy to find, was completely recovered from the severe indisposition under which he laboured, at the date of the preceding advices from that settlement.

— His Majesty's ship Wellesley, Captain Harpur, which has been equipping with great expedition, is nearly completed for sea, and will sail, it is said, for Trincomalee on Sunday next. The whole of the naval establishment hitherto stationary at Madras, will be removed to Ceylon early in next month.

Major-Gen. Taylor has left this Presidency to take the command of the centre division of the army.

We learn from Calcutta, that the Governor General was to reach that Presidency early in October. Prince Fujjih Hydur, the eldest son of the late Tippo Sultan, died the 30th July, at Russapugla.

No less than ten American vessels arrived in ballast at Calcutta, in the course of July, for the purpose of obtaining cargoes at that port.

Appointments and Promotions.

June 3.—Major V. Agnew to resume the office of superintendant of family payments.

Mr. W. Baird, an assistant-surgeon on this establishment, is admitted to the service, arrived at Madras on the 11th of April.

3d regt. N. I. Capt. H. H. Pepper to be major; Capt. Lieut. J. Tagg to be captain of a company; Lieut. J. Wilson to be captain lieutenant; and J. Jones to be lieutenant, in succession to Little deceased; date of commission 1st May.

9th Regt. N. I. Ensign C. Maxtone to be lieutenant, vice Bagot, deceased; date of commission 28th April.

15.—Lieut.-Col. C. M'Kenzie, of the engineers, nominated surveyor-general of India.

Assistant-surgeon Mr. Christy to the medical charge of the Zillah of Cuddapah.

His excellency the commander-in-chief having returned to the presidency, Lieut. Gen. Wetherall is relieved from the duty of conducting the details of the army.

Lieut.-Gen. Wetherall having received orders to return to England in consequence of his late promotion, the right hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to signify, in general orders, his approbation of the conduct of that officer while serving on the staff of the army of this presidency.

Major-Gen. Taylor to command the centre division of the army.

Lieut. W. C. Pridham, of the 9th regt. of N. I. is permitted to proceed to Europe on sick certificate.

Capt. E. Osborne, of the 2d regt. of N. I. to be major of brigade in the centre division of the army; date of appointment the 29th ult.

Appointed to the Military Institution.

Lieuts. W. Stokoe, H. Matthews, W. R. Thompson, S. W. Steile, J. M'Donald, J. Grimshaw; Ensigns W. Mathias, R. Gibbings, J. Gibbings, W. Cunningham.

Re-appointed to the Military Institutions Lieut. Mintell, 10th regt. N. I. who was obliged by sickness to leave the class of 1810. to which he was formerly attached; that officer will join the class of 1814-16, without delay.

Cornet Russell, of the 6th light cavalry, and Ensign Fergusson, of the 4th N. I. appointed members of the Clothing committee.

Assist.-Surgeon Stevenson to do duty with H. M. 25th drag. and to join the detachment at Arcot.

29.—Mr. Assist.-Surgeon W. F. Newlyn to the medical charge of the Zillah of Madura.

Mr. C. Searle, assistant-surgeon on this establishment, admitted to the service, arrived at Madras, 8th May, 1815.

Mr. Conductor Payne to be adjutant to the 4th N. vet. bat. vice Wilson, decd.

Lieut. H. E. Fitzclarence, of H. M. 22d light dragoons, to be an extra aide de-camp to his excellency the commander in-chief.

Fort St. George, July 17.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions ;—

6th Regt. N. I. Capt. Lieut. T. Chambers to be captain of a company ; Lieut. W Tytler to be captain lieutenant ; and Ensign Hugh Mitchell to be lieutenant, in succession to Kennett, deceased.

9th Regt. N. I. Ensign C. M. Robertson to be lieutenant, vice Bertier, deceased.

24th Regt. N. I. Ensign H. L. Harris to be lieutenant, vice M'Intosh, deceased.

2d Regt. N. I. Ensign J. B. Mercier to be lieutenant, vice Brodie, deceased.

Lieut. John Watkins to act as adjutant to the 5th regt. N. C. during the absence of Lieut. Hindsey on other duty.

Lieut. Stephen Martin to be quarter-master to the 8th regt. N. C. vice Jones.

Capt. Lieut. G. W. Poignaud, of artillery, to be brigade-major to the artillery with the Hyderabad subsidiary force, vice Mackintosh.

August 4.—Brevet Major Dalrymple, of H. M. 80th regt. is appointed to the command of Poonamalee, vice Burdett, proceeding with his regt. on service.

The Rev. Wm. Roy is appointed military chaplain to the garrison of Masulipatam.

Capt. R. G. Wilson, of the 14th regt. N. I. to adjust the accounts of family payments, vice Finiss, proceeding with H. M. 36th regt. on service.

Assistant-Surgeon A. Campbell, attached to H. M. 84th regt. will do duty under the garrison Surgeon of Seringapatam until further orders.

Cornet Lockhart is posted to the 2d regt. light Cavalry.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. S. W. Ogg, from the 1st batt. 19th, to the 2d batt. 3d regt.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. M. Wilkes, from the 2d batt. 3d, to the 1st batt. 19th regt.

August 31.—Cavalry, Senior Major (and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel) John Colebrooke, from the 5th regt. cavalry, to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Neale, deceased.

5th Regt. Cavalry, Captain (and Brevet-major) Henry Mason to be major ; Capt.-Lieut. E. L. Smith, to be captain of a troop ; Lieut. Edward Herne to be captain-lieutenant ; and Cornet R. Mansfield to be lieutenant, in succession to Colebrooke, promoted.

Captain F. Palmer, of the artillery, is permitted to proceed to sea on sick certificate.

Lieut. J. Widows, of the 16th regt. N. I. is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for three years.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted by the Hon. the Court of Directors, to return to their duty without prejudice to their rank ;—

Capt. John Duncombe, 13th regt. N. I.
Capt. C. Diring, 13th regt. N. I.
Lieut. W. Hilton, 14th regt. N. I.
Lieut. W. Godley, 25th regt. N. I.
Ensign W. G. W. Noble, 2d regt. N. I.

Mr. Surgeon A. Mackenzie, late a Superintending Surgeon on this establishment, is permitted to resign the service, in compliance with his request.

Mr. Surgeon T. H. Davies will still continue to afford medical aid to sick officers at St. Thome, and Mr. Assistant-Surgeon J. Underwood will continue in charge of the Male and Female Asylums and the College—Surgeons Ingledew, Jefferies and Currie, doing duty respectively at the Residencies of Mysore, Poonah, and Hyderabad, are also permitted to retain their situations.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions, in order to complete the establishment of full surgeons ;—

Mr. Senior Assistant-Surgeon W. S. Mitchell to be surgeon, vice Surgeon James, permitted to retire.

Mr. Assist.-Surgeon K. Macauly, to be surgeon, vice Dr. Berry, permitted to retire.

Mr. Assist.-Surgeon M. S. Moore, to be surgeon.

Mr. Assist.-Surgeon J. Gordon, to be surgeon.

Mr. Assist.-Surgeon B. P. Longdill, to be surgeon.

Mr. Assist.-Surgeon G. Anderson, to be surgeon.

Mr. Assist.-Surgeon J. B. Pender, to be surgeon.

Mr. Assist.-Surgeon T. Wyllie, to be surgeon, vice Ainslie, permitted to retire.

Mr. Assist.-Surgeon J. Dean, to be surgeon, vice Ord, permitted to retire.

Mr. Assist.-Surgeon R. Hunter, to afford medical aid to the Residency at Tanjore, vice Mitchell, promoted.

Mr. Assist.-Surgeon R. Gibbon, to the medical charge of the Zillah of Chingleput, vice Macauly, promoted.

Mr. Assist.-Surgeon W. Jones, to the medical charge of the Zillah of Trichinipoly, vice Longhill, promoted.

Mr. Assist.-Surgeon S. M. Stephen, to afford medical aid to the Civil Department at Ramnad, vice Anderson, promoted.

August 24.—The Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. H. H. Gore to be adjutant to the 2d batt. of artillery, vice Bell.

Mr. Surgeon C. M'Cabe is permitted by the Hon. Court of Directors to return to his duty without prejudice to his rank.

Mr. Æ. Shireff, cadet of artillery, is admitted on the establishment, in conformity with his appointment by the Hon. Court of Directors, and promoted to the rank of lieut. fireworker.

Lieut. B. Ronald, of artillery, is permitted to proceed to Bengal on leave of absence for four months.

Lieut. Cross, of H. M. 1st, or royal regt. to be fort adjutant at Poonamallee, vice Foreman, proceeding with his regt. on service.

Mr. A. Tait, assistant-surgeon, is admitted to the service.

Lieut.-Col. T. A. Fraser, 11th regt. N. I. to reside at Pondicherry until further orders.

Brevet Major J. Fotheringham, superintending engineer in the southern division, is permitted to visit the Presidency on leave of absence.

Authentic information having been received of the death of Lieut. S. Leighton, of the 18th regt. N. I. on board the ship Julia, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotion :—

13th N. I. Ensign W. Watkins to be lieut. vice Leighton, deceased.

Lieut. H. Miller is admitted a lieutenant on the non effective establishment.

In consideration of the long and meritorious services of Subadar Syud Cassim, of the 4th regt. N. C. the Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve, that a palankeen, with the usual allowance of 20 pagodas per month, shall be presented to that Officer, and that a pension, equal to the half pay of his rank, shall be granted on his decease, to his nearest heir for the support of his family.

Births.

The lady of Thomas Harris, Esq. of a daughter.

The lady of George Garrow, Esq. of a daughter.

At Vizagapatam, the lady of Dr. C. Rogers, of a daughter.

At Secunderabad, the lady of Lieut. E. Clarke, 20th N. I. of a daughter.

The lady of the Hon. Sir John Newblot, of a daughter.

The lady of Edward Moorat, Esq. of a son and heir.

The lady of Capt. Trewman, of a daughter.

The lady of Wm. M'Taggart, Esq. of a daughter.

At Trichinopoly, the lady of W. Richard, Esq. garrison, surgeon, of a son.

At Bellary, the lady of Capt. Hampton, 7th N. I. of a son.

At Pullamcottah, the lady of Lieut. Pickering, 17th reg. of a son.
At Ramnad, the lady of M. Cristy, Esq. of a daughter.
At the Presidency, the lady of Major Vans Agnew, of a daughter.
At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Wilson, barrack-master, of that station, of a son.
At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. Col. Welsh, of a daughter.
At Cananore, the lady of Lieut. G. W. Budd, fort-adjutant, at that station, of a son.
At Bellary, the lady of Lieut. Smith, of the 1st batt. pioneers, of a daughter.
The lady of Wm. Simpson, Esq. of a daughter.
At Trichinopoly, Mrs. Luttrell, of a daughter.
The lady of Capt. Outlaw, 3d N. C. of a son.
The lady of Cap. Rancland, of H. M. 56th reg. of a son.
At Secunderbad, the lady of Lieut. Col. J. R. Vernon, of a son.
At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Wahob, of the Chicacole infantry, of a son.
At Ganjam, the lady of Lieut. Spry, 2d batt. 21st reg. of twin boys.

Marriages.

At the Hon. Sir Francis Macnagton's, Charles Otway Mayne, Esq. Capt. of the H. C. ship Atlas, to Emma, eldest daughter of the late Henry Taylor, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service, on their Madras establishment.
At Bangalore, Capt. Crewe, Major of Brigade to the Mysore division, to Miss Fearse.
At Bellary, Lieut. St. Lawrence Webb, H. M. 69th reg. to Eliza, second daughter of the late John Culloden, Esq. formerly of Dublin.
Capt. Hugh Scott, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, to Emma Jane, eldest daughter of Henry Harris, Esq. M. D.
At Bangalore, Lieut.-Col. Richard Podmere, 2d batt. 10th reg. to Miss Denton.
At Madura, Charles Fullarton, Esq. to Sophia, daughter of the late Charles Maxtone, Esq. Madras establishment.
At Ganjam, James Fitzgerald, Garrison Sergeant-Major, to Miss Elizabeth Paxton.

Deaths.

In camp at Akowlah, Lieut.-Col. George Neale. commanding the 2d brigade of light cavalry.
A. Chicacole, Ensign Charles Hakervil, 2d batt. 2d reg. N. I.
At the same place, Lieut. James Walker Brodie, 2d batt. 2d reg. N. I.
Cosmas E. Stewart, Esq. Purser of the H. C. ship Lowther Castle.
At Ramnad, Mrs. Susannah Leonora Ficker.
At Cannanore, Augustus Ede, infant son of Lieut. G. Darling, H. M. 30th reg.
At Vizagapatam, the infant daughter of Dr. C. Rogers.
On board the Lowther-Castle Indiaman, on the voyage to Madras, Margaret, the wife of S. Parrock, Esq.
At Trichinopoly, Mrs. Catherine Frieze, wife of John Frieze, Serj.-Major, 2d batt. 22d regt. N. I.
At Vizagapatam, Mrs. Fitzgerald, wife of Mr. Fitzgerald, master-attendant of that station.
At the Presidency, Wm. Garrow, Esq. collector of Coimbattore.
Mrs. Gager, eight days after the death of a son.
At St. Thomas's, Lieut. E. Bertier, 2d batt. 9th regt. N. I.
In Col. Doveton's camp, near Akola, Lieut. I. Mackintosh, 1st batt. 24th regt. N. I.
Capt. I. Kennet, 2d batt. 6th regt. N. I.
J. Nicholson Watts, Esq. Civil Service.

BOMBAY.

May 27.—The Bombay and China fleet, arrived this morning, found at the Cape thirty-eight ships assembled from Bengal, Madras and Bombay which were about to proceed homewards. The Upton Castle, formed part of this fleet; and we are happy to say that Mr. Money and his family had benefited much by their voyage.

List of Passengers:—Per H. C. Ship Vansittart, Captain R. S. Dalrymple. Joseph Stavely, Esq. Barrister at law, Mrs. Stavely, two Miss Abrahams, Lieut. Macintire, Miss Wallace, Mrs. Tudor, Mr. Rob. Burrowes, free merchant, Mr. R. Cooper, do. Mr. F. Briggs, do. Mr. W. Home, do.; Mr. C. Wells, 5 natives of India—40 Chinese, Capt. Wylde, 56th Regt. 6 subaltern officers—120 soldiers, of the 47th, 56th and 65th Regts.—12 women and 5 children.

The homeward bound Bengal fleet left the Cape on the 8th of April, under convoy of H. M. ships Cumberland and Malacca, the latter with Lady Hood on board.

Passengers:—Per H. C. Charles Grant, Capt. J. Loch. Mr. Andrew Jukes, Mrs. G. Jukes, Mrs. Caroline Ewart, Mr. Edward Grant, Mr. G. L. Elliott, Mr. H. J. M'Heath, Mr. H. L. Osborne, Mr. C. Jones, Lieut. Robert Shepherd, Mr. A. Crawford, Mr. Wm. Richardson, Mr. J. H. Rouband, Mr. Geo. Broodie, Mary Williams, and Wm. Bacchus.

Passengers:—Per H. C S. Essex, Captain Richard Nesbitt. Captain and Mrs. Backhouse, Capt. Tandy, from the Cape of Good Hope, Mr. Patch, 17th light dragoons, Fr. Nason, H. Shee, writer, J. Jervis, cadet, Ensign Morse, H. C. S.

Per H. C. S. Inglis, Capt. Wm. Hay. Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Brooks, Capt. Brooks, Mr. Sage, Mr. Smith; Captain Parsons, Ensign Luttrell, and Ensign Sands, of the 47th regiment; Capt. Thompson, Cornet Thomlison, and Cornet Clarke, of the 17th light dragoons. Assistant Surgeon Shank, 31 men, 10 women, and 2 children.

Per H. C. S. Marquis Camden, Capt. H. M. Sampson. Mrs. Lukin, Mrs. Young and child, Mr. Le Gallies, Mr. O. Spencer, Mr. Hughes, 40 Chinamen, 120 H. C's. recruits, 8 women, and 2 children.

Per H. C. S. David Scott, Capt. John Locke. Mrs. R. Hackett, Miss M. Hackett, Miss M. A. Hackett, Mr. George Elliott, Miss H. M. Elliott, Mr. M. Stack, Ensign T. Say, Mr. F. M. Powell, Wm. Lowe, and Rob. Lowe, Bombay Marine, Mr. Richard Gilil, John Mitchell.

Letters from Egypt, of the 25th July, state, that his Highness Mahommed Ali, the reigning viceroy, who had undertaken personally the late expedition against the Wahabee Arabs, as well for the recovering the holy cities as for removing the obstacles which these marauders continually opposed to every channel of trade and commerce both by land and sea, has at length terminated it with complete success. After driving them from Mecca, Medina, and the ports along the coasts of the Red Sea, taking possession of their great inland capital Tarabe, &c. the strong hold on which they chiefly depended, he has effected their total defeat by pursuing them to the remotest

confines of their widely extended territory. Having thus secured the means of re-opening the long accustomed channels of commerce, he returns to his capital, from whence he has been absent nearly two years, to consolidate the advantages he has thus obtained, and devote his attention to the improvement of those ample resources with which his country abounds.

One of the best proofs which could be offered, perhaps, of the superior stability of the present government in Egypt to that of the Mamalukes which preceded it, is, that during the two years absence of the present Pasha in Arabia, accompanied by all the branches of his family as military commanders, and nearly the whole of his army, the most perfect nnd undisturbed tranquillity has prevailed throughout the whole of the country, from the sea coast of the Delta, to the cataracts of the Nile; while it is known that under the government of the Mamaluke Beys, the banks of the river were divided at every fifty miles into districts commanded by Arab Sheiks and petty chieftains, continually at war, as well as that the reigning Bey dared scarcely quit the citadel of Cairo before insurrection and tumult followed. The travels of Norden, Pocock, Niebuhr, Volney, and Savary, with all the still earlier writers on that country, give a picture of constant and general anarchy, and represent it as almost impossible to quit the banks of the river, or the edge of cultivation without being robbed and plundered, while the dress of a Christian was sufficient to draw down the insults of the lowest orders on the individual who wore it. At this moment, on the contrary, tranquillity and safety every where prevails; deserts are now passable, unattended and unarmed, which were not then to be crossed in safety without a large military escort, and the dress of an European has became the surest passport to obtain accommodation, protection, and respect.

It is added, that the relations of amity are so strict at this moment between Great Britain and Egypt, that just previous to the date of the letters alluded to, a British officer of engineers had arrived at Alexandria in a brig of war, being charged with the superintendance of the erection of two hydraulic machines for irrigating the land upon the banks of the Nile, sent as presents from the Prince Regent to Mahomed Ali, and which have been received by him with great satisfaction, as a proof of the friendship and esteem in which he was held by his Royal Highness and the British government.

The commercial interests of India are deeply involved in the subjugation of the Wahabee power; every petty chieftain in the Persian Gulf having been encouraged, under their countenance and protection, to carry on piratical depredations, which have been practised with a degree of barbarity revolting to the feelings of human nature.

By the persevering exertions of the Bombay government, the piratical hordes which had for ages carried on a system of plunder from the ports to the southward of the Newparag harbour have been subdued, and kept in controul by our occupation of the forts of Vingoria and Sindeedroog, which, with their dependant territories, have been ceded to us. By the adoption of the same line of policy to the northward, the uncivilized habits of the country, which has also for ages been addicted to piracy as a lawful means of subsistence, have undergone a salutary degree of reformation. No sooner, however, had these happy changes been effected by the vigilance and the vigour of the government, than it had the Joassmee tribes from the Gulf, quitting their own waters and swarming to the shores of Guzerat and of Mecran in search of their prey. For the greater part of the last season, the trade between Bombay and the northern ports was actually stopped by the presence of the Joassmee fleet on those coasts. The coasting trade in the Gulf of Persia has experienced a similar check. No doubt is entertained that the efforts of the government will now be applied to the suppression of the only piratical tribe now to be dreaded in this quarter of India.

Marriages.

Major Stewart, 24th dragoons, to Miss Margaret Fraser, daughter of Major Fraser, of Newton, Invernesshire.

W. Page Ashburner, Esq. to Miss H. M. Elliot.

Deaths.

Lieut. H. Taylor, H. M. 65th regt.

At Aremgabad, Capt. Dyson, commanding H. M. the Nizam's artillery, at Burut.

J. J. Cross, Esq.

CEYLON.

Columbo, June 7.—We are sorry to perceive by a paragraph in the Madras Government Gazette of the 25th ultimo, copied from the Calcutta Gazette, that letters from Columbo have given circulation to statements relative to the Candyan expedition which in several material particulars are extremely deficient in correctness.

The account of prize-property for instance is enhanced very far beyond any possible estimate of its value. No such estimate has yet been or can be made; but one million of rixdollars would probably be considered a very large one.

What the author of the intelligence may mean by the close confinement of the late king, is not very clear; but if it implies the denial of reasonable opportunity to take air and exercise abroad,

whenever he may desire it, the account is exaggerated.

Equally incorrect is the statement of the cause of Major Davies's death, and upon the whole the letters from which the original paragraph is stated to have been taken, seem to have been by no means, of that kind, that deserved to be made the ground of a communication to the public.

In the Vice Admiralty Court, on Friday last, a case of considerable expectation and importance was decided. It was a claim made by the officers and crew of his Majesty's frigate Salsette for salvage on the Cornwallis of Calcutta, which had been dismasted in a severe gale of wind, and was brought into Trincomallie by the Salsette. The Court considering the exertions of the salvors to deserve very liberal remuneration, awarded seven and a half per cent. upon the value of the ship, cargo, and freight; which are estimated at upwards of 90,000*l.* sterling.

Statement of the rates at which bills on Madras, and specie sold at the public sale, held at the General Treasury, on the 3d instant:—

Bills on Madras commenced selling at 73½, closed selling 73 fanams per Pagoda.

Gold Star Pagodas 75½ fanams each.

— 10.—In our late Gazette there was a mistake in the remark upon the Malabar play at the King's House.—We understand the hero of the piece to be Alexander the Great.—But the chief character was in fact the great Hindoo Rajah Arishantra, a most scrupulous lover of truth. His temptations to utter a falsehood are the subject of the play and the whole story is remarkably like the trials of Job.

On Thursday evening an entertainment was given at the King's House in the same Bungalow that was erected and decorated for the celebration of the King's birth-day.—The same Malabar play was acted and several Malabar merchants and interpreters attended at the performance. There was afterward an exhibition of fireworks, a ball for the writers and their families, and a supper of one hundred and fifty covers. The governor and Mrs. Brownrigg remained with the company till a late hour.

—— 28.—The following are the prices at which bills on England and government debentures, and bills on Madras and Calcutta, were disposed of, at the sale, held at the General Treasury, on Saturday last the 24th instant:—

Bills on England, commenced selling at 13 rixdollars (the pound sterling), closed selling at 12¾.

Debentures commenced selling at five per cent. above par, closed selling at 5 7-8 per cent.

Bills on Madras commenced selling at 64 fanams the star-pagoda, closed selling at 74¼ fanams.

Bills on Calcutta sold at 64 fanams the star pagoda.

Deaths.

At Colombo, the lady of Lieut. Pook, H. M. 73d regt.

At Trincomalee, Capt. James Fitzgerald, commanding the grenadier company of H. M. 19th regt.

At Matura, Lieut. Robertson, H. M. 19th regt.

At Colombo, Thomas Gerardus Holland, Esq. merchant in the late Dutch E. I. Company's service, Principal of the Commercial Office and Member of the Dutch Council.

SUMATRA.

Captain Torrick, of the brig Jupiter, has been murdered at Neas by some slaves he had brought there. Some time ago his vessel was in the service of the King of Acheen, who paid a part of the hire of the brig in cloths. With these Captain Torrick proceeded to Prince of Wales Island, but the cloths were there claimed by the owners, from whom the King of Acheen had plundered them. In returning to the west coast, the Jupiter fell in with the Hyder Ally American privateer, the commander of which plundered her of every thing on board, taking away even the greater part of the sails and rigging. The brig was given up to Capt. Torrick, who proceeded to Tadpaose. He was there assisted by, and entered into engagements with, the Chief Tookoo Kacheel, to whom part of the freight of the brig was made over for a fixed period. Capt. Torrick sailed, under engagements, but for a northern port, in order to procure pepper; meeting adverse winds, put into Neas. An agent on the part of Tooko Kacheel was on board, and this man is supposed to have instigated the murder: he, with the slaves who committed this shocking act, and the brig have been sent down to Fort Marlborough.

ISLE OF FRANCE.

When the intelligence of the successful return to France of Buonaparte from Elba reached the Mauritius, a great portion of the inhabitants to the south-east of the island rose and declared in his favour. Such was the rebellious state that the government of India deemed it expedient to send a British force to quell the disturbances. Accordingly, in August last, a small expedition was forwarded from Madras, consisting of the Salsette, Rose, and Streatham, with about six hundred troops on board. The expedition reached its destination about the middle of September. The troops were landed without any opposition, and the tranquillity of the island was speedily effected by securing all that were required of the ringleaders of the party:—

" *Hon. Company's ship Rose, Port*

Louis, Mauritius, Sept. 19.—You will have learned by my last of the 7th ult. that we had taken on board a detachment of the 56th regiment, consisting of six hundred and sixty-five men, and were about sailing on a secret expedition, and with sealed instructions, accompanied by his Majesty's ship Salsette. Referring you to the letter which was dated Madras, I have now to inform you we arrived off this island a few days ago, three in company on this expedition, consisting of His Majesty's ship Salsette, Rose, and Streatham; on landing our troops, we found that a strong party of the French inhabitants, in favour of Buonaparte, had raised an insurrection on the south east side of the island. I do not know if they stood any action with the troops, but the ringleaders have now all been seized and sent away from the island. The insurrection is completely quelled."

Marriages.

Mr. A. Sevenue, to Mrs. Candal Ve Dubor.
Mr. C. A. Cabouche, to Miss Marie Michelle Augustine Mignot.
Mr. Jean Baptiste Mignot, to Miss Toinette Eugenie Cabouche.

Deaths.

At Moka, James Hanking, Esq. surgeon of H. M. 22d regt.
Lieut. Roberts, of the royal regt. of artillery.
Mr. Jean Baptiste Morel, merchant.
Mrs. Catherine Amnad, wife of Mr. Chaulmet.

ISLE OF BOURBON.

The Madras Government Gazette, of the 1st of July, supplies us with a proclamation issued by M. Bouvet de Lozier and M. Marchant, the chief military and civil French authorities, on taking possession of the Island of Bourbon in the name of Louis the XVIII; the principal contents of which are as follow:—The municipal laws, and various departments of the civil administration of the island, are provisionally kept in force. The slave trade is to be instantly renewed with all its ancient privileges. A general but mild system of taxation is announced; and a new organization of the law tribunals promised, in lieu of those established during the existence of the English government, which are pronounced to be annulled. The changes in the laws regulating the navigation to and from the island, are numerous and important. With the exception of vessels actually in the roads of the island, which are to be allowed to unload and reload on payment of the same duties to which they would have been liable had the English government continued to exist; all foreign vessels, including English are in future to be excluded from importing into the island articles of general trade, and to be confined to the supply of salt-fish, cattle, rice, and other articles, which the French commerce cannot yield in sufficient quantity. They are in like manner prohibited from exporting coffee, cotton, indigo, spices, and all goods called colonial, save in cases of exception. To prevent evasion of these regulations, no vessel will be henceforth allowed to navigate under French colours, without procuring deeds of naturalization.

To this proclamation is attached a report of the French chamber of deputies of the 19th November last, from the Commission of Petitions upon the Isles of France and Bourbon; as this report brings to light some of the wickedest acts which ever disgraced the annals of the most corrupt nation, and is extremely characteristic of the want of good faith apparent in all the transactions of Buonaparte's administration, we shall be excused for giving a short abstract of it. It appears, that in order to insure the uninterrupted course of public business, the Government of the Mauritius had been vested by the minister of Foreign Affairs with a power of raising by loan from the colonists such sums as were deemed necessary for defraying the expences of the colonial establishment; for which sums he was authorised to give bills of exchange at a good premium on the mother country. Accordingly, from 1807 to 1810, various sums, amounting in the whole to 425,000 dollars, were advanced in this way. In consequence of an alleged extravagance in the premium advanced on the earlier sums, the government at home, with much difficulty, agreed to make good the principal. To avoid all possibility of any charge of extortion in future, the colonists came to a resolution to charge no premium on the next loan, and accordingly granted 125,000 dollars gratuitously in 1809, on which they obtained letters of credit at par. By some accident, these letters were not received in Paris until the beginning of 1812, at which time the capture of the island by the English was known to the French government. The minister of the marine took advantage of this circumstance; and on the 12th of February he issued a decree, by which all letters of credit, drawn by the Paymaster of the Isle of France after 1810, were annulled. Nothing could be more frivolous than the pretext for this enactment; or more unjust than the refusal of payment of a just debt, merely on the plea, that the leaders, subsequently to making the loan, had had the misfortune to fall into a state of captivity.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney, June 26.—"The new courts of civil judicature, from which, in a former letter, I had anticipated much advantage to the public, are likely, from certain circumstances, to prove highly prejudicial to the interest of every person to

whom money is at this time owing in the colony. By the terms of the patent, the supreme court is to consist of the judge (J. H. Bent), and two associated members, being magistrates of the colony, and appointed from time to time for that special duty by the governor. After many unaccountable delays on the part of the judge of this court, he at length agreed to open it on the 1st of May last, but unfortunately, in consequence of the sentiments he avowed on his first interview with the magistrates (Mr. Broughton and Mr. Riley) a rupture took place between him and them of a most serious nature, of which the following is the immediate cause.

"It having been the usage of the colony (since its foundation in the year 1788 to the present time), to admit attorneys, sent hither as convicts, to plead in the line of their profession in the law courts of this country, provided they have obtained their freedom either by servitude or free pardon, and their conduct here has rendered them worthy of such restoration to their former rank in society; an alarm took place shortly after the arrival of Mr. J. H. Bent among persons of that description, who learned that it was the fixed determination of the judge of the new court, not to permit them, under any possible circumstances, to plead or conduct business in the court over which he was to preside; and as such a determination must necessarily deprive them of their usual means of subsistence, they caught the alarm with much uneasiness, and looked toward the governor as the most regular and proper channel through which to avert the ruin that was denounced against them. His excellency was pleased to transmit their memorials themselves to Mr. Bent, accompanied by his own recommendation of their prayers to the humane and liberal consideration of the court. In the answer of Mr. Bent to this communication he stated, that it did not rest with him either to reject or concede to the application, that power being vested in the court only. The court consists of himself and the two associated members, and yet, on the first assembling of that court, this same gentleman, so far from taking the sense of the court on the petitions, told them they had no right to express any opinion whatever on the subject, and that he was determined that no person who had been at any time a convict should ever appear as an attorney in the court where he presided. I am sorry to add, that Mr. Judge Advocate Bent (of the governor's court) has adopted the sentiments of his brother; and, in consequence, no suit can be brought in his court, or defended there by any of the attorneys who have been heretofore regular practitioners. What renders these restrictions the more intolerable is, that at this time there is only one attorney qualified, according to these ideas, to conduct any law business whatever; and as both the "supreme court" and "the governor's court" have assembled at the same time, it follows, of course, that this single gentleman is to conduct all the proceedings, *pro* and *con* in both these courts at the same identical time.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

Sardinia, Jan. 1.—A fresh attempt of the Barbary Powers has plunged into despair our city and the neighbouring parts. Two of their vessels have carried off two hundred and forty-four persons, whom they put into chains, and left their wives and children, telling them they had no occasion for useless mouths.

London, Jan. 4.—Court of Exchequer, the Attorney-General *v.* Harris and others. This case occupied the attention of his Lordship and the Jury nearly two days. It was opened on the part of the Crown by Mr. Solicitor-General, who stated that it was an information filed by the Attorney-General, for the purpose of condemning a ship called the Prince Regent, in the service of the East India Company, for having illegally exported a quantity of gun powder, which was prohibited by the 33d of Geo. III. c. 2. sect. 4, and by an order of Council founded on that statute, dated Jan. 21, 1814.

Mr. Scarlett, in the course of a very eloquent and able speech, on the part of the Defendants, made a number of strong observations on the evidence of these witnesses. There was no foundation for the charge. The whole was a wicked conspiracy. Mr. Scarlett examined several witnesses, when

Mr. Solicitor-General interposing, said, he did not intend to give them the trouble of proceeding any further. He was sure there was nothing improper in the investigation of this case. His mind was now satisfied. This gentleman (Captain Harris) had never communicated to the officer of the Crown what his defence was. He did not by any means complain of that; but the defendants must not suppose that they were improperly treated by

having this case investigated. When four, or five, or six witnesses, had given their information to the officers of the Crown, it was their bounden duty to act upon it. He wished to withdraw it altogether from the consideration of the Jury, and did not wish to trouble them to give any verdict at all.

Mr. Scarlet said, if any man consulted him, he should advise him not to let his case be known till the time of trial, if he could help it.

Mr. Solicitor-General hoped, after the statement by the witnesses for the Crown, his Lordship would certify there was a probable cause of seizure.

The Lord Chief Baron said he thought there was enough of probable cause; the officers of the Crown had been misled by the information they had received. Not guilty.

St. Petersburgh, Dec. 20, (1 *Jan.*)—To-day a pompous ceremony, in the oriental taste, took place in this capital.

Mirza Abul Hassan Khan, Plenipotentiary from the Court of Persia to his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias made his solemn entry.

In the morning, the Introducer of Ambassadors, a detachment of cavalry of the Imperial Guard, and a great number of footmen, went to meet him on the road of Petershoff, as far as the country-house where he at first alighted. From this place the procession proceeded in the following order:—a squadron of cavalry of the imperial Guard opened the march, then came two enormous elephants, having on boots lined with fur, to protect them against the cold, and carrying the presents intended for the Emperor; they were conducted by their *cornacs*—then came huntsmen of Court, Persian grooms, &c. leading twelve fine horses for his Majesty the Emperor. The Ambassador then appeared in one of the carriages of the Court, near which a Persian on horseback bore the standard of the Shah; it was preceded by a master of the ceremonies of the department of foreign-affairs, &c. &c. The Introducer sat in the same carriage. It was followed by a great number of court and travelling carriages. A squadron of the cavalry of the Imperial Guard concluded the procession.

The Ambassador, after having passed through the principal parts of the city, passed before the Winter Palace, and along the Grand Quay, came in the same order and alighted at his hotel in the Fontanka. The troops drawn up in a line did him the military honours.

Extracts from an Ukase of his Majesty the Emperor, to the Senate:—

The religious order of the Jesuits of the Roman Catholic Church had been abolished by a bull of the Pope; in consequence of this measure, the Jesuits were expelled, not only from the States of the Church, but from all other countries, they were not permitted to remain any where. Russia alone constantly guided by sentiments of humanity and toleration, retained them in her territory, gave them an asylum, and insured their tranquillity under her powerful protection. She did not oppose any obstacle to the free exercise of their worship; she did not deter them from it, either by force, persuasion, or seduction; but, in return, she thought she might expect from them fidelity, attachment, and utility. In this hope, they were permitted to devote themselves to the education and instruction of youth. Fathers and mothers entrusted to them their children without fear, to teach them the sciences, and to form their manners. It is now proved that they have not fulfilled the duties which gratitude imposed on them; that they have not kept themselves in that humility which the Christian religion commands; and, that instead of remaining peaceable inhabitants in a foreign country, they have endeavoured to trouble the Greek religion, which, from the remotest times, has been the predominant religion of our Empire, and on which, as on an immovable rock, repose the tranquillity and the happiness of the nations subject to our sceptre. They have begun, first, by abusing the confidence which they had gained. They have turned aside from our worship, young people who had been entrusted to them, and some women of weak and inconsiderate minds, and have drawn them to their church.

To induce a man to abjure his faith, the faith of his ancestors, to extinguish in him the love of those who profess the same worship, to render him a stranger to his country, to sow discord and animosity in families, to detach the brother from the brother, the son from the father, and the daughter from the mother, to excite division among the children of the same church—is that the voice and the will of God, and his Divine Son, Jesus Christ our Saviour, who shed for us his most pure blood, "that we might live a peaceful and tranquil life, in all sorts of piety and honesty?" After such actions, we are no longer surprised that the order of these monks has been removed from all countries, and no-where tolerated! In fact, what state can suffer in its bosom those who spread in it hatred and discord?

We have, in consequence, resolved to ordain—

1. That the Catholic Church which is here, be again re-established upon the footing in which it was during the reign of our Grand-Mother, of glorious memory, the Empress Catherine II and till the year 1800.

2. That all the monks of the order of

the Jesuits immediately quit St. Petersburgh.

3. To forbid them to enter our two capitals.

Rome, Jan. 5.—While some sovereigns grant a special protection to the reformed religion, and proclaim religious toleration a fundamental law in their states, our holy religion triumphs here over hostile sects. Seventeen Lutherans, savans and artists, resident in this city during several years, have solemnly abjured in the church of the Holy Apostles, and entered into the bosom of the church. They have been all baptized. Roman prelates and ladies attended these new converts in this grand ceremony. The concourse of faithful Romans and strangers was immense. The greater number of the persons baptised live in affluence, and distributed considerable sums among the poor. Jacob Turner, Thomas Kempte, Joseph Stobeil, Josuua Nikman, have been admitted to the Propaganda, in which they continue their studies in the oriental languages. They propose to carry the lights of the faith among the infidels. They are all attached to the society of *Free Christians (Francs Chrétiens)*, of which Sir Sidney Smith is the glorious chief. It is said that several Jewish abjurations will take place at Easter. These conversions are still more admirable than those of the Protestants.

London, Jan. 20.—Lord Amherst takes with him to China his robes as a peer of Great Britain, to appear before the Emperor in.

Three poor *Laplanders* have come over in the last packet from Gottenburg, with five sledges, laden with Lapland game, consisting of *tjadear* (cock of the wood, or *capperkully-orrar*, black cock), *snöripor* (ptarmigan) *hjarpar* (hazel hen) except the black cock and ptarmigan, all species of the grouse, but now extinct in this country. Those birds are considered the greatest delicacies of the North, and are, we are told, in the highest state of preservation.

The annual quota of soldiers raised by Government for the East-India Company has been completed for the present year, under the act of parliament, for that purpose, but it is presumed the regulations for this transfer, now attended with so many incidental expenses, will undergo a revision whenever the peace establishment of the army shall be finally adjusted.

The officers lately reduced to half-pay have been declared ineligible to be employed on the recruiting service, and are immediately to be withdrawn from that duty.

Extract of a letter from on board his Majesty's ship Ferret, St. Helena, Oct. 25, 1815:—' Buonaparte is much dejected, and highly displeased with the island, and the residence allotted to him. Marshal Bertrand and all the attendants, are at a house near the landing-place; but Buonaparte is at Mr. Balcombe's in the country, where he intends taking up his abode until the house appropriated to his reception is ready. The island of St. Helena is so fortified by nature, as well as art, that it is impossible he can make his escape; but, notwithstanding, Admiral Cockburn has thought it necessary to place two brigs on the look out, one above, and the other below the island. Madame Bertrand has been extremely ill since her arrival, but we hope she will soon recover, as she is remarkably attentive to the English.

' The Peruvian, Capt. White, and Zenobia, Capt. Dobree, have sailed for the Island of Ascension; the Havannah, Capt. Hamilton, sails to-morrow for the Cape. The Ceylon and Zephyr are not yet arrived, but we hourly expect them. Every thing on the island is extremely dear; we hope, however, from the frequent communications with the Cape, it will soon prove less so. The Governor is very popular, and those persons who have lived long on the island are much displeased with the idea of being placed on the King's establishment.'

Letters and papers have reached town from the kingdom of Hayti, to the 10th of November, by which it appears that the utmost animosity still subsists between the rival chiefs Christophe and Petion. A sort of Manifesto had been published on the 9th of November, by the former, in which he charges Petion with having carried on secret negociations for the surrender of Haytian independence to the Crown of France: and states that this plot was managed by a M. Garbage, some time resident in England. This assertion has been contradicted. M. Garbage died a few months ago at Pentonville, after a lingering illness, which alone would have incapacitated him from the direction of any intricate plots, and indeed from any continued attention to business. He made no secret in this country of the wishes of President Petion, for a fair and liberal arrangement between France and Hayti, under the mediation of Great Britain, but always on the basis of Haytian independence.

The Eliza, Norquay, arrived in the Downs, sailed from Madras on the 6th September, from the Cape on the 6th November, and from St. Helena on the 21st. November. No person was suffered to land in St. Helena from the Eliza. Bonaparte was in the interior of the island; he had been invited to two parties under the title of General Bonaparte, but paid no attention to the invitations.

January 5.—The Cornwallis free trader was to sail from Calcutta, for England, on the 20th August, and may be daily expected to arrive. The Mary and Morn-

ington licensed ships were taking in loading at Calcutta, and would sail about the same time for England. The Marchioness Wellesley Indiaman arrived at Bengal on the 6th August; and the Maister, at the same place, on the 9th. The Endymion and Salisbury free traders arrived at Madras on the 29th August.

The following is published as an extract of a letter from St. Helena:—

"We are much shocked to have the peace of this little quiet happy spot interrupted by the arrival of a personage who had so long occupied and interested Europe. How are the mighty fallen! And what will you think when I tell you that the chief incident worthy to be recounted of him is one that can scarce be credited; he amuses himself every evening in playing cards for sugar-plums, with two young ladies of the island, one thirteen, the other fifteen; recounts to them his campaigns with all the loquacious vanity of a boy describing the hair-breadth escapes he has encountered in his first fox-chace. His residence for the present, till his own house is ready, is in a detached pavilion, near to the family of which these two ladies are a part. He generally invites himself, and shows the greatest courtesy to the family and their occasional visitors, whilst to his own suite he is still not only the Emperor, but the savage, frequently replying to the most cringing obsequiousness, with a grunt that might be heard for no small distance. This is literally the acount I have had from persons present."

Vienna, January 13.—The part of Istria belonging to the Government of the Littorale, forming a part of Illyrium, and since the time of Augustus joined to Italy, contains numerous monuments of that brilliant period of the Roman Empire, particularly in the formerly flourishing, now decayed town of Pola, and in the neighbourhood of Triest. The remains of the Roman amphitheatre at Pola have been frequently described, but insufficiently. Marshal Marmont set some workmen to dig round it, which procured some information respecting this monument of antiquity; but it was reserved for Mr. Peter Nobile, architect at Triest, to proceed so far this Summer that as much has been discovered under ground as was before above it, and to prove the possibility of clearing the whole of this magnificent building from the rubbish, he has also, out of zeal for the arts, uncovered more of a temple of Augustus, and of a Roman gate, at Pola, and secured them as far as possible, in order to give the friends of Antiquity a complete work upon the subject. The same Mr. Nobile has also drawn from the rubbish and from oblivion, the admirable aqueducts in the territory of Triest, that are also of Roman origin. He has set people to dig in above thirty places, and has discovered the whole line of the Aqueduct from Triest to the source which supplied it with water. His Imperial Majesty has granted Mr. Nobile 3000 silver florins to continue the digging out of the Roman antiquities at Pola, and an equal sum to examine farther the antiquities in the neighbourhood of Triest.

—. It is now said that Lord Cochrane escaped out of the King's Bench, by means of his supplying the place of the stuffing of a large sofa, which had been placed in his room for some time, but which was conveyed publicly out of the prison, with his Lordship concealed in it, under pretence of wanting some repairs.

—. The India ships, detained on charges of improper dealings in gunpowder, have all been released, by order of government; and, although the captains have manifestly acted, in some instances, imprudently, it is equally clear that no proofs have been brought forward to establish the fact of any regular system of smuggling being carried on by them. The Castle-Huntly was one of the last ships that had the broad arrow taken off. Without waiting the delay of a trial, the captain of that ship volunteered a candid statement of the transactions and left it to the consideration of government. He stated, that the rules of the trade allowed each ship to take out for her protection, &c. fifty barrels of gunpowder; but it having been long ascertained that forty-five barrels were amply sufficient, it had become a practice to take on board forty-five barrels only, for the ship's use, and to purchase five more, on the captain's own account, to dispose of in India. This yielded only a profit of from £20 to £30. Hence it was reasonable to suppose, that if the captains could have understood they were subjecting their ships to seizure (of the value, perhaps of £40,000), they never would have engaged in such a transaction. It was not the ship's stores, but their own property, they disposed of; and had government been applied to for leave to land in India the five extra barrels of powder, most probably permission would have been granted. Beside liberating the ships, a letter was sent to the commissioner of the customs, from the treasury, containing their disapprobation respecting the conduct of the seizing officers.

The French papers contain some details respecting the supposed fate of the celebrated navigator, La Peyrouse, which a Midshipman of the name of Froberville says he has received from the Isle of France; but the following brief statement of their contents will shew their utter improbability. They are discredited by the French editors:—A Portuguese captain, not named, who arrived at

Macao on the 3d February, 1815, is said to have picked up on a barren rock, to the south-east of the isle of Timor, Dagalet the astronomer, who accompanied M. Peyrouse's expedition. He is said to have stated, that M. Peyrouse, after leaving Botany Bay, discovered an island situated to the south south-east of New-Zealand. Here he refreshed his crew; but his vessel having accidentally caught fire, he was compelled, with his crew, to take up his residence among the natives. After residing here 21 years in vain expectation of the arrival of some ship to relieve him, he set about building a small vessel which might carry him and his unfortunate companions from the island. This was opposed by the natives, who rose upon them, and destroyed his crew, with the exception of 17 men, who with M. Dagalet, contrived to make their escape in some small canoes, without provisions or nautical instruments of any kind. Driven about at the mercy of the waves, they were at last thrown upon this barren rock, where they remained for two years, during which all of them died, excepting M. Dagalet, who was rescued by this Portuguese captain. M. Dagalet, however, it is said, died soon after. His papers were conveyed to Batavia, whence, however, they have not yet made their appearance. In truth, the whole story seem as fabrication.

Jan. 17.—The following letter from the Duke of Wellington to the secretaries of the Protestant Society for the Protection of Religious Liberty, turns out to have been concealed by the society, during its late attempt upon the credulity of the public:—*Paris, Nov.* 28, 1815.—Gentlemen, I have had the honour of receiving your letter of the 24th inst. and I take the earliest opportunity of replying to it. I have every reason to believe that the public, and the society of which you are the secretaries, have been misinformed regarding what is passing in the south of France. It is natural, that there should be violent contests in a country in which the people are divided, not only by a difference of religion, but likewise by a difference of political opinion, and that the religion of every individual is in general the sign of the political party to which he belongs, and at a moment of peculiar political interest, and of weakness in the government on account of the mutiny of the army, that the weaker party should suffer, and that much injustice and violence should be committed by individuals of the more numerous preponderating party. But as far as I have any knowledge, acquired during my residence at this court last year, and since the entry of the Allies into Paris, the government have done every thing in their power to put an end to the disturbances which have prevailed in the south of France, and to protect all his Majesty's subjects in conformity with his Majesty's promise in his Royal Charter, in the exercise of their religious duties according to their several persuasions, and in the enjoyment of their several privileges, whatever may be their religious persuasions. In a recent instance, an officer, General La Garde was sent down to Nismes, specially by government, to enquire into the state of affairs in that country, and upon his first report he had orders to open the protestant churches, which, in the course of the contest between the parties, had been closed. He was severely wounded when in the execution of these orders; and I have been informed by good authority, that his Royal Highness the Duc d'Angoulême has since marched at the head of a body of troops against those who had opposed themselves to the execution, by Gen. La Garde, of the orders of the government. I inclose the copy of the king's ordonnance, issued in consequence of this event, which sufficiently shews the views and intentions of the government. I have further to inform you, that it is not true that the salaries of the Protestant ministers have been discontinued by the King of France.—I trust that what I have above stated will convince the Society of which you are the Secretaries, that the King of France's government, at least, are not to blame on account of the unfortunate circumstances which have occurred in the South of France.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) Wellington.

Mr. T. Wilks and Mr. T. Pellatt, Secretaries to the Protestant Society for Protection of Religious liberty.

A general bill of all the christenings and burials from Dec. 13, 1814, to Dec. 12, 1815:—

Christened in the 97 parishes within the walls, 990—Buried 1,085.

Christened in the 17 parishes without the walls, 4,990—Buried, 3,804.

Christened in the 23 out-parishes in Middlesex and Surrey, 12,219—Buried, 9,385.

Christened in the 10 parishes in the city and liberties of Westminster, 5,224—Buried, 5,226.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males	12,231	23,414	Males	9.882	19,560
Females	11,183		Females	9.678	

Whereof have died,

Under 2 years of age	5,200	Sixty and seventy	1,621
Between two & five	1,9 6	Seventy & eighty	1,271
Five and ten -	870	Eighty and ninety	674
Ten and twenty -	677	Ninety & hundred	167
Twenty and thirty	1,426	A hundred -	2
Thirty and forty	1,824	A hundred and one	1
Forty and fifty -	2,079	A hundred and three	1
Fifty and sixty -	1,880		

Decreased in the burials this year 223.

The ship Lowther Castle arrived at Madras the 23d July last.

By the last account from Rio Janeiro, it appears that the Princess Charlotte of the Brazils was about to embark for Europe in the Portuguese man of war, St. Sebastian, preparing for her reception, accompanied by her second and third daughters. The eldest, it will be re-

membered, was married to her uncle, Don Pedro, youngest brother to Ferdinand VII. and she is, we believe, now a widow. The second daughter is about 23, and the third 19. They are handsome and animated women, and said to be destined for Ferdinand VII. and the Duke de Berri.

Paris, Jan. 22.—Lavalette, escorted by Sir Robert and his friends left Paris on the 9th. They went off in a cabriolet drawn by private horses, which conducted them to Senlis, about four posts from Paris, where they applied for post-horses, which the post-master at first refused to give them, as they exhibited no passport or order agreeably to the regulations prescribed by the Director-General of the Posts. Very fortunately, however, there was an English regiment stationed at Senlis, many of the officers of which were known to ——— He took the opportunity of addressing one or two of them as they passed by in English, and in a most familiar manner, which the Post-master observing, he immediately went up to ——— and said, "I perceive, sir, that you are an ——— and probably serving under the orders of the Duke of Wellington, and therefore, from the respect I bear to the uniform you wear, as well as from the great admiration I feel for the illustrious hero who commands you, I shall not detain you any longer." Post horses were then put to the cabriolet, and the fortunate Lavallette and his companions continued their journey without further interruption or impediment, until they arrived in Cambray, where they were stopped five hours by the English. With respect to the evasion of Lavalette, they who abetted him might certainly be acting from the impulsation of a generous nature. The man for whom the greater part of his Majesty's Ministers, and several of his most faithful Marshals implored the Royal mercy, was certainly no common malefactor.—Captain Hutchinson was conducted to the Elysée Bourbon at the request of the Duke of Wellington. His Grace intimated to him, that he had reason to believe that whatever might be the sentence of the court it would be commuted into banishment from France, but that such an interdiction would be incompatible with the performance of his military duties. The apprehension of Capt. Hutchinson, who forms part of the effective army of the Duke of Wellington, gave rise to a letter from his Grace to the Duke de Richelieu. The explanation of the latter was considered perfectly satisfactory. It appears the circumstance of Captain Hutchinson belonging to the British army was entirely unknown to the French Government.

The only act of complicity Mr. Bruce is charged with, is the loan of his carriage.

——— 28.— An officer over-land from India arrived at the East-India House on the 19th instant, and is said to be the bearer of most important dispatches from the Supreme Government of India, daten the 20th of August last, to the Court of Directors, and duplicates for the Board of Controul. The contents of the dispatches are kept profoundly secret at the India House; but it has transpired that the Madras army is actually in the field, and a rumour is abroad that the city of Poona, the capital of the Peshwar, and of the Mahratta empire, is in the possession of the King's and Company's troops.

It is further said, that the Court of Directors had previously received accounts to the same effect, brought by the Asia, which sailed from Bombay on the 16th of September. The officer above mentioned, is reported to have left Bombay on the 1st of the same month.

Private letters by the Asia state, that in consequence of sudden and peremptory orders, the whole of the Company's troops in the direction of the Mahratta frontier, had moved on Poonah with such rapidity, that some of them made less than 200 miles in four days; and by this velocity happily succeeded in getting possession of that capital, just in time for the object in view. That object is not specified.—Poonah, although an open place, and altogether unfortified, is of great importance, as being the seat of the Peishwa's palace and Government, and, probably, containing his treasure, without which, it is difficult to carry on war any where, but wholly impossible in India.

On the same subject, a private letter from Benares, dated June 20, 1815, says, "The political state of this country is at present beyond all our comprehension.—I suppose you must have been astonished to hear that we were involved in war in this country, just when it was finished in Europe. It would be superfluous to say any thing on that subject, as the public accounts of the progress of it are more accurate than I can pretend to be: but the immense preparations made, and still making, astonish every one. Surely something of much greater magnitude must be in contemplation than the reduction of Napaul.

"The Madras army, notwithstanding the assertions in the newspapers to the contrary, are still in the field. I saw a letter yesterday, dated June 4, from an officer of high rank in the Madras army, wherein he says they are encamped on a high ground, near Akoula, where they are to remain during the rains. The Bombay army are gone to Jaulna, which I believe is about 150 miles from Akoula.

The two armies amount to about 30,000 men.

Six regular battalions have been added to the army in Bengal	6,000
The grenadier companies, viz. 2 belonging to each native battalion have formed into grenadier battalions, and these grenadier companies replaced in the battalions by recruits	10,200
Ten men have been added to each company of 54 battalions of 10 companies each	5,400
150 men have been added to each of the eight regiments of Native Cavalry .	1,200
400 men have been added to the Native Artillery	400
Four Provincial Battalions have been raised	4,000
Increase of men . . . . -	27,000

Besides from 15,000 to 20,000 Irregulars are taken into pay.

"Where this force is to be employed I am at loss to conjecture, unless it be the subjugation of the Mahratta states, or rather the obliging them to receive a subsidiary force. The Pindaries have been robbing, murdering, and burning, all that came in their way, for these last five years, in our provinces. It therefore, becomes necessary to take steps to prevent such practices in future, and the only way is to make these petty Princes responsible, as it is not possible for regular troops to follow them, at the time of the year they make their appearance, generally in the hot winds. We heard of their depredations near Saugor, in Bundlecund, a few days since."

Letters, from Bombay of the 14th September, state that all the officers are ordered to join their respective regiments. Much surprize has arisen, and war is there generally expected.

Advices from Calcutta, of the last conveyance inform us, that the date at which they were written, apprehensions were entertained of approaching hostilities with the Nizam and the Peishwa, the two principal remaining Potentates.—These Princes, encouraged, it is supposed, by the brave resistance of the Napaulese ta the British arms in the war, now, we trust, happily concluded, treated the British residents at their respective courts with such disrespeet, that both these Gentlemen felt themselves bound to retire. Remonstrances were ordered in consequence, and in the event of a refusal to make proper atonement, satisfaction it was understood, would be strictly enforced by military means.

According to the last accounts from India, a conflict had taken place between the British and the troops of our ally in the fortress of Hyderabad: several soldiers were killed on both sides.

NEW CREATIONS.

Dublin Castle, Jan. 22, 1816.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to grant the following promotions in the Peerage of this part of his Majesty's United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, called Ireland, to the following Noblemen, and the heirs male of their bodies respectively, viz —

To Walter Earl of Ormonde and Ossory, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, the dignity of Marquis, by the name, style, and title of Marquis of Ormonde, in the County of Tipperary.

To Robert Earl of Londonderry, the dignity of Marquis, by the name, style, and title of Marquis of Londonderry, of the County of Londonderry.

To Henry Barton, Earl of Conyngham, the dignities of Viscount, Earl, and Marquis, by the names, styles, and titles of Viscount Slane, in the County of Meath, Earl of Mount Charles, and Marquis Conyngham, of the County of Donegal.

To Charles John Viscount Mountjoy, the dignity of Earl, by the name, style, and title of Earl of Blessington, in the County of Wicklow.

To Robert Viscount Bantry, the dignities of Viscount and Earl, by the names, styles, and titles of Viscount Bearhaven and Earl of Bantry, in the County of Cork.

To Richard Baron Cahir, the dignities of Viscount and Earl, by the names, styles, and titles of Viscount Cahir and Earl Glengal, in the County of Tipperary.

To John Baker Holroyd, Baron Sheffield, of Sheffield, in the County of Cork, Baron Sheffield, of Dunamore, in the County of Meath, and Baron Sheffield, of Roscommon, in Ireland, the dignities of Viscount and Earl, by the names, styles, and titles of Viscount Pevensey and Earl of Sheffield, in Ireland.

To Lodge Evans Baron Frankfort, the dignity of Viscount, by the name, style, and title of Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency, of Galmoye, in the county of Kilkenny.

To Richard Baron Adare, the dignity of Viscount, by the name, style, and title of Viscount Mount Earl, in the county of Limerick.

To William Baron Ennismore, the dignity of a Viscount, by the name, style, and title of Viscount Ennismore and Listowel, in the county of Kerry.

And to John Prendergast, Baron Kiltarton, the dignity of Viscount, by the name, style, and title of Viscount Gort, of Limerick, with remainder to the Right Hon. Charles Vereker, nephew of the said John Prendergast, Baron Kiltarton, and to the heirs male of his body.

NEW PUBLICATIONS, FOR FEBRUARY, 1816.

ARTS (THE).

A Practical Treatise on Perspective, compressed and simplified; peculiarly adapted for the use of those who practice landscape painting, as well as to those who draw from nature; contained in one sheet, accompanied with letter-press elucidation. By John Varley. Engraved by Wilson Lowry. Among the subjects treated of are the following:—appearance of winding roads and rivers in a landscape; reflection of objects in water; roads going up and down a hill; mountains with hanging woods; wheels, circles, arches, and towers; churches, bridges, cottages and roofs of houses; and specimens of errors arising from deficiency in the knowledge of perspective, whereby they may be avoided. 5s.

Eidometria; or the Art of Optic Mensuration. By M. Keatinge. £1 10s. 6d.

A Treatise on Flower Painting; containing familiar and easy instructions for acquiring a perfect knowledge of the art of drawing flowers; also complete directions for producing the various tints; illustrated by twelve plates of leaves and flowers, accurately coloured from nature. By Geo. Brookshaw, Esq., author of the Pomona Britannica, royal 4to. with twenty-three engravings.

Browne's Classical Gallery. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

BIOGRAPHY.

A Tour to Alet and La Grande Chartreuse, by Dom Claude Lancelot; with some Account of the Monastery and Abbot Reformer of la Trappe; also Biographical Sketches of the Abbé of St. Cyran, of Jansenius; and a brief View of the Institution of Port Royal. By Mary Anne Schimmelpenninck, author of Theory on the Classification of Beauty and Deformity. A new edition, considerably enlarged, in 2 vol. cr. 8vo. and

A Narrative of the Demolition of the Monastery of Port Royal des Champs, including Biographical Memoirs of its latter Inhabitants. By Mary Anne Schimmelpenninck, author of the preceding work, &c. are nearly ready for publication.

The Peerage of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with the extinct and forfeited Peerages, a List of their Family Names, second Titles, &c. and a Translation of their Mottoes. By John Debrett. £1 4s.

The Baronetage of England, containtaining their Descent and present State, their collateral Branches, Births, Marriages, and Issue, from the Institution of the Order in 1611. £1. 18s.

DIVINITY.

Essays on the Advantages of Revelation; the Rewards of Eternity; the Advantages of the Knowledge revealed to Mankind, concerning the Holy Spirit, &c. &c. By the late Rev. Joseph Whiteley, M.A. head master of the Free Grammar School, Leeds; and vicar of Lastingham. 8vo. 3s.

The Veracity of the Evangelists demonstrated, by a comparative View of their Histories. Dedicated, by permission, to the Bishop of Durham. By the Rev. Robert Nares, A.M. F.R.S. &c. In 12mo. price 8s.

The Connection between the Sacred Writings and the Literature of Jewish and Heathen Authors, particularly that of the Classical Ages, illustrated. By Robert Gray, D.D. prebendary of Durham and of Chichester, rector of Bishop Wearmouth, and author of the Key to the Old Testament, &c.

Help to Reading the Bible. 12mo. 5s.

ENGINEERING.

Naylor's History of Germany, 3 vol. 8vo. £1. 10s.

HISTORY.

The Second Usurpation of Bonaparte; or, a History of the Causes, Progress, and Termination of the Revolution in France in 1815; particularly comprizing a minute and circumstantial account of the ever-memorable victory of Waterloo; to which are added Appendixes, containing the official bulletins of this glorious and decisive battle. By Edmund Boyce, author of the Belgian Traveller, translator of Labaume's Campaign in Russia, and Giraud's Campaign in Paris, &c. assisted by original and important communications from British and Prussian officers. 2 vol. 8vo. £1. 4s.

The Battle of Waterloo, with circumstantial Details. By a near Observer, previous, during, and after the battle. To which is added, the Description of the whole Campaign in the Netherlands, collected from communication and correspondence of various officers and privates in various parts of the field, and recorded in their own words, with the accounts furnished by the several generals who were eye-witnesses in accompanying the Duke of Wellington, during the whole of the action. The translation of the interesting account by a French officer, who was eye-witness; Blucher's letters to his wife; Prince Weimar's letter to his father; Duke of Wellington's letter to Lord Castlereagh, from the original English copy, now first published; Bonaparte's conduct during the battle,

declared opinions, conversation, &c. A superior elegant letter from head-quarters, attributed to Gentz. Proclamation and orders of the day of the allies; alphabetical list of the killed and wounded; military notices of the fallen heroes; enumeration of the Waterloo honours, &c. and those entitled thereto; alphabetical list of officers admitted to the most honourable military order of the Bath, and the orders of the foreign sovereigns, &c. &c. Plans, &c. The whole is closely printed, and contains a mass of information on this important event, official and private. 7th ed. 12s. coloured, 15s.

HUSBANDRY.

Essays on the Management of the Dairy, 12mo. 7s.

LAW.

A Treatise on the Law of Scotland, respecting Tithes, and the Stipends of the Parochial Clergy; with an Appendix, containing various illustrative documents, not before published. By John Connell, Esq. advocate, procurator for the church of Scotland. 3 vol. 8vo. £2. 2s.

The Speech of the Earl of Carhampton, in the Court of Chancery, on Saturday, the 9th December 1815, in a cause respecting the property of the late Duchess of Cumberland.

Mr. Phillips's Speech in the Court of Common Pleas, Dublin, in the case of Guthrie versus Sterne. To which is now added, Mr. Phillips's Letter to the Editor of the Edinburgh Review, in answer to an Article on the above Speech in the 50th Number of that Journal. Also, just published, his Two Speeches at Sligo and Dublin on the Catholic Claims.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The Transactions of the Linnæan Society of London. Vol. XI. part 2. £1. 11s. 6d.

Graves' Ovarium Britannicum, part 1, royal 8vo. £1. 1s.

MEDICINE.

Medico Transactions. Vol. 6. 8vo. £1. 1s.

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An Enquiry into the Causes of the High Prices of Corn and Labour, the Depressions on our Foreign Exchanges, and High Prices of Bullion, during the late War; and Consideration of the Measures to be adopted for relieving our Farming Interest from the unprecedented Difficulties to which they are now reduced, in consequence of the great Fall in the Price of their Produce since the Peace; with relative Tables and Remarks, &c. By Robert Wilson, Esq. 8vo. 3s.

An Essay on the Nature and Advantages of Parish Banks; together with a corrected Copy of the Rules and Regulations of the Parent Institution in Ruthwell; and Directions for conducting the Details of Business; Forms, shewing the method of keeping Accounts, &c. &c. By the Rev. Henry Duncan, Minister of Ruthwell, Dumfriesshire.

Banks for Saving. By George Rose, Esq. M. P.

A Letter to William Wilberforce, Esq. M.P. on the Subject of Impressment, calling on him and the philanthropists of this country to prove those feelings of sensibility they expressed in the cause of humanity of the negro slavery, by acting with the same ardour and zeal in the cause of British seamen. By Thomas Urquhart.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The Colonial Policy of Great Britain, considered with relation to her North American Provinces and West India Possessions; wherein the dangerous tendency of American competition is developed, and the necessity of recommencing a colonial system on a vigourous and extensive scale, exhibited and defended; with plans for the promotion of emigration, and strictures on the treaty of Ghent. By a British Traveller. Octavo. 8s.

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An Account of two Successful Operations for Restoring the Lost Nose from the Integuments of the Forehead, in the cases of two Officers of his Majesty's army; with historical and physiological remarks; including descriptions of the Indian and Italian methods. With plates. By J. C. Carpue, Surgeon. 4to. 15s.

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W. Wilson, Esq. of Gray's-Inn, to Miss M. A. Hodge, of Rose Cottage, Brislington, Bristol.

At Naples, Count Nugent, K. C. B. commander of the Austrian forces, to the only daughter of the Duke de Riario.

R. Barrett, Esq. late of Eden Vale, Clare County, to Elizabeth, relict of J. Price, Esq. late of Bombay.

At Arbroath, Capt. Adam Hogg, of the Bombay infantry, to Mary, the daughter of the late Alex. Duncan, Esq. of Bengal.

At St. James's, Capt. H. Pigott, of the 82d foot, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Scrope Bernard Morland, Esq. M. P.

At St. Margaret's, on the 11th inst. Thomas Harrison, Esq. of Mortimer-street, to Mary, only daughter of Mr. Walker Row, Great Marlborough-street.

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Mr. W. Kervill, of Shoreditch, to Miss Wordsworth, of Gloucester-place, Kentish Town.

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Major T. Brandreth, R Art. to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late George Curling, Esq. of Cleveland-row, St. James's.

DEATHS.

In Queen-square, Bath, Samuel Hood, Viscount Hood of Whitley, in Warwickshire, Lord Hood, Baron of Catherington in Ireland and a Baronet, Admiral of the Red, Governor of Greenwich Hospital, and an elder brother of the Trinity House. He was created a baronet when the King visited the fleet at Portsmouth, in 1783, at which time he was Port-Admiral there; in Sept. 1783, he became a Baron of Ireland; and on May 28th, 1796, a Viscount of Great Britain. His Lordship was born Dec. 12, 1724, and married Aug. 25, 1749, Susanna, daughter of Edward Linsee, Esq. of Portsmouth, who was created a Peeress of Great Britain, Mar. 27, 1795. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his only son Henry, now Viscount Hood.

At Brompton Crescent, Richard Seecombe, Esq.

In Upper Norton-street, Robert Shuttleworth, of Barton Lodge, Lancaster.

In Berkeley-square, A. Hyde, Viscount Gardner, K. C. B. Vice Admiral of the White.

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Rev. Dr. Henley, rector of Rendlesham, Suffolk, and late Principal of the East-India College, Hertford.

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Henry Monck, Esq. eldest son of Lady A. Monck, of Bath.

Rev. Isaac Peach, M. A. curate of Wootton St. Lawrence, Wilts.

At Bethlehem Connecticut, United States, Dr. Hugh Murray Young, a native of Ireland, and a relative of the late Dr. Edward Young, author of the "Night Thoughts."

At Grenada, Major Gen. Sir C. Shipley, Governor of that island.

At St. Dennis, near Paris, John Wm. Pratten, Esq. surgeon in the army.

In Baker-street, after a short illness, Lieut. Gen. Sir George Prevost, Bart. colonel of the 16th reg. of foot, and late Governor-in-Chief and Commander of the forces in the British Colonies in North America.

In Laurens District, South Carolina, Mr. Solomon Niblet, aged 143; he never lost his teeth or eye-sight. A few days before his death he joined a hunting party, went out, and actually killed a deer.

At Fareham, Hants, Phillip Patton, Esq. Admiral of the Red.

At Kirktown, Glenelg, Mary M'Coning, aged 105; she was born within one mile of the place where she died, and was never out of the county.

In Baker-street, James Leard, Esq. M. D. formerly of Bengal.

At Margate, Thos. King, Esq.

At Tottenham, Mr. Thomas Aston, formerly of Bread-street, Cheapside.

At Chelsea, Mr. R. Smith, of the Lord Chamberlain's Office.

At Battlebridge, Mr. S. Coldicoate.

At Bishopstone, near Seaford, Mrs. Hurdis, mother of the late Rev. Dr. Hurdis, Professor of Poetry, at Oxford.

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At Penryhn, Carnarvon, Anne Susanna, Dowager Lady Penryhyn.

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At North End, Hampstead, Elizabeth, Dowager Marchioness of Waterford, widow of the late and mother of the present Marquis.

At Hayes, Middlesex, Mr. Justice Heath, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

At Sleepseer, near Leeds, Sir D'Arcy Molineaux, Bart. by his decease one of the oldest titles in the Baronetage is extinct.

At St. John's Lodge, Herts, the lady of Gen. Sir C. Cuyler.

Mary Ann, the wife of the Rev. Okey Belfour, of St. John's Wood, Mary-le-bone.

At Kentish Town, Mr. J. Barnard, of Cannon-street.

In Upper Brook-street, Elizabeth, the second daughter of T. H. Vavasour, Esq.

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In Piccadilly, Sir Drummond Smith, of Tring Park, Herts.

In Mount-street, the Hon. Apsley Bathurst, only brother of the present Earl Bathurst.

Aged 98, Rev. J. Richmond, D. D. Rector of Newnham, Hants.

The Rev. Thomas Martyn, Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge, which he had held 54 years.

At Brompton, Duncan Shawe, Esq. late of Cadiz.

In Princes-street, Cavendish-square, Capt. Barrington Price, aid-de-camp to the late Sir T. Picton, at the battle of Waterloo.

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SHIP-LETTER MAILS FOR INDIA.

Private Ships.

For Bombay.

Ship's Names.	*Tons.*	*Probable Time of Sailing.*
Anna............	890	Jan. 23.
Samarang........	405	From Gravesend Jan. 24.
For Madras and Bengal.		
Albion............	810	Jan. 27.
For Batavia.		
Jamima..........	—	Feb. 6.
For Bengal.		
Indus............	600	Jan. 29.
Swallow..........	350	Jan. 30.
Neptune..........	540	Feb. 1.
For the Isle of France and Ceylon.		
Prince of Orange	360	Jan. 27.

LONDON MARKETS.

Cotton.—Shippers are anxious to secure cotton for immediate export, and such is the scarcity of parcels suitable for that purpose, that purchasers solicit a preference for a cargo of Pernambucco lately arrived; the sales of last week are estimated from 1,400 to 1,500 packages. The sales of Liverpool are very extensive, but still a shade under the currency of London.

Sugar.—The demand for sugars continues languid, yet the holders appear more anxious to effect sales than formerly. The quantity in the warehouses accumulates on account of the limited deliveries.

In the refined market little business has been effected; the offers have been so very low, that the holders generally declined selling; some purchases for prompt payment took place at very reduced rates.

Foreign sugars continue to be little inquired after; the prices are nearly nominal.

Coffee.—The sale of the East-India coffee this afternoon (Jan. 20), consisted of 1,194 bags Company's Mocha coffee, a very few bags were sold at 110s. 6d. the remainder withdrawn from present sale; a few lots Java sold at 74s. The sale of West-India this morning consisted of 239 casks, and 269 bags; the first lots, about 100 hds. good middling Dutch 95s. a little inferior 87s. a 90s. 6d.; there was apparently an increase in the demand; the Dutch selling much higher than any prices lately realised; the ordinary description of Jamaica the same as the late currency, but in greater request.

Sago.—In the East-India Company's sale this forenoon (Jan. 20), 796 bags, chiefly 46s. to 48s.

Spices continue very heavy; the Company's sale this forenoon consisted of 1,152 chests cloves; the prices went so low as 3s. 4d. a 3s. 6d.; 267 chests nutmegs, 5s. 7d. a 6s.; 21 casks mace, chiefly at 9s. a 9s. 5d.; 375 chests Cassia Lignea, in small bundles, at 14l. 10s. a 15l.: 731 bags ginger, 5l. 12s. a 6l. 10s. The greater proportion of cloves, mace, and nutmegs, were taken in at the prices we have mentioned.

Silk.—The prices are nominal, on account of the depression in the trade; the quantity of silk goods lately introduced in an illicit manner from France, has occasioned a committee to be appointed to watch over the interests of the manufacturer.

NOTICE RESPECTING THE SALE OF INDIGO, DRUGS, SPICES, SALTPETRE, AND PEPPER, AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Dec. 29, 1815.—The Court of Directors of the United East-India Company do hereby give notice: That at the concurrent desire of the Principal Importers of Indigo, Drugs and Spices in *Privilege* and *Private-Trade*, and of the Buyers at the Company's Sales, the following Regulations for the Sales have been adopted:

1st. The Court will hold Two General Sales of Indigo in each Year, viz. One Sale as nearly as may be to the First Tuesday in the Month of April, and another Sale as nearly as may be to the Fifteenth Day of September; no other Sale of Company's, Privilege, or Private-Trade Indigo will be held at the East-India House.

2d. No Indigo will be sold unless the Proprietors shall have signified their Request in Writing, at a reasonable Time antecedent to the above Periods, that their Indigo may be brought to Sale.

3d. The Court will hold Four General Sales of Saltpetre, Drugs and Spices, including Pepper, in each Year.

4th. All Saltpetre, Drugs and Spices, which may be imported in Privilege and Private-Trade, in any Ship or Ships clearing Inwards previously to the 31st Day of January in any Year, will be sold upon, or as near as may be to, the 10th February following.

5th. Of Ships clearing Inwards, before the 30th of April, the Saltpetre, Drugs, and Spices will, in like Manner, be sold on the 10th of May.

6th. Of Ships clearing before the 31st of July, will be sold 10th of August.

7th. Of Ships clearing before the 31st October, will be sold 10th November.

8th. No Sales of Company's of Private Saltpetre, Drugs, and Spices, will be held upon any Account at Periods intermediate to those above specified.

9th. The Consignees will particularly take Notice that, as the above Arrangement is chiefly made with a View to their Advantage (the Convenience of the Buyers being at the same Time consulted thereby) they are at Liberty to keep back their Goods from Sale, if they see proper; in order to the more complete Understanding of their Intentions in this Particular, the following subsidiary Regulations are adopted, viz.

10th. No Private Goods of any Kind will be sold until the Proprietors shall have signified their Request in Writing, that they may be brought to Sale specifying Marks and Particulars.

11th. No Goods will be sold at any of the Quarterly Sales of Saltpetre, Drugs, and Spices of which such Notice shall not have been given Fifteen Days prior to the Day appointed for that Sale; but it must be clearly understood that earlier Notice will be in *all* Cases desirable.

TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1815-16.

When sailed.	Voy.	Ships.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Surgeons.	Pursers.	Consignments.	To be afloat.	To sail to Gravesend	To be in Downs.
1815. 15 Nov.	6	*Surrey*	819	Rich. Borradaile	Samuel Beadle	William Shirley	John Cornish	George Waddell	George Barton	*Madras & Batavia*	1815. 14 *Sept.*	1815. 20 *Sept.*	1815. 16 *Oct.*
	6	*Europe*	820	William Mellish	John Mills	Robt. John Barton	Charles Clinch	David Gale Arnot	James H. Gaymer				
1816. 24 Jan.	3	*Marquis of Huntly*	1200	Tho. G. Murray	Donald Mac Leod	John S. H. Fraser	John Thacker	Alex. McFarlane	Robert Hogg	*Bombay & China*	1 *Nov.*	16 *Nov.*	23 *Dec.*
	2	*Castle Huntly*	1200	Tho. G. Murray	John Paterson	William Reynolds	Thomas Dunkin	David Irving	Thomas Baker				
	2	*Lady Melville*	1200	Sir Robt. Wigram	John C. Lochner	Thomas Tapley	J. R. F. Doveton	Dav. Cannan, jun.	James Goddard				
	7	*Marquis of Ely*	1262	Sir Robt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles More	W.H.C. Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart				
Ditto	3	*Cabalva*	1200	John Card	John Hine	David Blair	Wm. Atkins Boven	Wm. Miller	John Hotson				
	7	*Cumberland*	1260	Wm. Borradaile	T. H. Wilkinson	Joseph B. Anstice	William Kennal	Thomas Godwin	Edward Winslow				
	1	*General Hewitt*	894	(*Company's Ship*)	Walter Campbell	John B. Sotheby	Thos. W. Barrow	Duncan McKenzie	John D. Smith				1816.
Ditto	1	*Cornwall*	798	George Palmer	J. R. J. Toussaint	Sam. Remmington	Alexander W. Law	James Johnson	Henry Barber	*China*			
	1	*Regent*	916	James Haig	Philip Ripley	Wm. Thomson	Charles Sewell	David Davies	George Webb	*St. Helena & China*	18 *Nov.*	30 *Nov.*	6 *Jan.*
	7	*Wexford*	1271	Sir Robt. Wigram	Charles Barnard	Alex. Ramsay	Richard Clifford	James Lamb	Richard Rawes	*Madras & China*	16 *Dec.*	30 *Dec.*	5 *Feb.*
	1	*Fort William*	1137	William Fairlie	John Innes	George Bunyon	James S. Biles	John Aitkin	Thomas Allardice				
	7	*Elphinstone*	1274	Rich. Borradaile	Thomas Haviside	John Higgins	Wm. Mundy	Wm. McDonald	Fred. Richardson				
	7	*Lady Castlereagh*	821	William Hamilton	George Simpson	James Barber	F.A. Cunynghame	Thomas Robson	John Finchman	*St. Helena & China*	30 *Do.*	1816. 14 *Jan.*	19 *Do.*
	2	*Cambridge*	759	Palmer and Co.	John Freeman	Wm. Morgan	Thomas B. Rust	David Anderson	David H. Renny				
	4	*Warren Hastings*	1000	John P. Larkins	Thomas Larkins	James P. Hackman	John H. Buttivant	Ebenezer Oliver	James Wm. Pears	*Madras & Bengal*	1816. 15 *Jan.*	28 *Do.*	4 *Mar.*
	3	*Asia*	958	Henry Bonham	H. P. Tremenheere	John T. E. Flint	Theophilus Lutey	—	Thos. Stephenson				
	3	*Marchioness of Ely*	952	Sir Robt. Wigram	Brook Kay	Alex. Jas. Moore	George Tennent	John M. Bennett	Wm. Millett				
	1	*Earl of Balcarras*	1417	(*Company's Ship*)	Wm. Donaldson	Peter Cameron	David R. Newall	—	—	*China*	13 *Feb.*	27 *Feb.*	4 *April*
	5	*Surat Castle*	1149	John Innes	William Hope	James Walker	Henry P. Auber	James W. Osborn	Peter Christie				
	5	*Scaleby Castle*	1242	William Moffatt	Tho. T. Harrington	Alexander Morgan	—	—	—				
	1	*Windham*	823	Thomas Price	Joseph Andrews	Alexander Lindsay	Wm. Henry Ladd	Wm. Jardine	John Cumming				
	7	*March. of Exeter*	820	Richard Pain	Thomas Gilpin	Wm. Longcroft	John F. Ambrose	Samuel Newson	John W. Graham				
	7	*Hugh Inglis*	821	Henry Bonham	J. Fairfax	—	Wm. Eastgate	— Lyon	—				
	5	*Phœnix*	818	Robert Williams	John Pyke	Thomas White	—	Thomas Ranken	—				
	3	*Prince Regent*	953	Henry Bonham	T. H. Harris	—	T. F. Balderston	George Lambe	John Cannan	*Madras & Bengal*			
	4	*Astell*	820	George Gooch	Francis Cresswell	Wm. Evans	George Waugh	—	—	*Ceylon & Bengal*	13 *Mar.*	28 *Mar.*	3 *May*
					Masters.								
24 Jan.	1	*Lord Lyndoch*	589	James Goldie	James Crichton	John Templeton	Fred. Geo. Moore	Stephen Anderson	Alexander Sim	*St. Helena & China*	1815. 26 *Nov.*	1815. 5 *Dec.*	1816. 6 *Jan.*
	3	*Coldstream*	693	John Dawson	James Coxwell	Wm. Shepheard	Jos. A. Senhouse	Thos. Clemishaw	John L. Wardell	*St. Helena & China*	30 *Dec.*	1816. 14 *Jan.*	19 *Feb.*
	1	*Providence*	631	Almon Hill	Andrew T. Mason	George Stephens	—	— Garth	—				
	7	*Sovereign*	617	John Locke	John Alex. Telfer	Wm. H. Biden	Robert Foulerton	Alexander Condy	James Gardner	*St. Helena & China*	1816. 15 *Jan.*	28 *Do.*	4 *Mar.*
	1	*Barkworth*	505	Barkworth & Co.	Thomas Lynn	George Noton	Wm. R. Parkers	John Wilkinson	John Moor				
	3	*Larkins*	637	John P. Larkins	Thos. Dumbleton	Henry Wilkinson	George H. Trill	Richard A. Taylor	John Greaves				
	7	*Lord Keith*	599	Robert Morris	Peter Campbell	Joseph L. Cope	Walter Young	— Ewart	Edward Crowfoot	*Madras & Bengal*	29 *Do.*	7 *Feb.*	13 *Do.*
	1	*Lady Campbell*	681	Innes and Bennett	Thomas Marquis	—	—	—	—				
	1	*Mangles*	560	Buckles and Co.	—	—	—	—	—	*Bengal*	13 *Mar.*	23 *Mar.*	28 *April*
	3	*Batavia*	555	Buckles and Co.	John Mayne	—	—	—	—				
	7	*Ann*	508	Reed&Macnamara	—	—	—	—	—				

	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
Cochineal ....lb.	0	4	6	to	0	5	6
Coffee, Java ....cwt.	3	10	0	—	3	15	0
—— Cheribon							
—— Bourbon							
—— Mocha	6	15	0	—	7	0	0
Cotton, Surat............lb.	0	1	0	—	0	1	2
—— Extra fine.............							
—— Bengal	0	0	11	—	0	1	1
—— Bourbon	0	2	4	—	0	2	10
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.							
Aloes, Epatica.......cwt.	9	10	0				
Anniseeds, Star..........							
Borax, Refined....	6	0	0	—	6	10	0
—— Unrefined, or Tincal	5	5	0				
Camphire unrefined.....	14	10	0	—	15	0	0
Cardemoms, Malabarlb..	0	5	3	—	0	5	6
—— Ceylon...............							
Cassia Buds..........cwt.	25	10	0	—	25	0	0
—— Lignea...............	25	0	0	—	26	0	0
Castor Oil..............lb.							
China Root..........cwt.							
Coculus Indicus..........	3	5	0	—	3	10	0
Columbo Root............	3	0	0	—	3	5	0
Dragon's Blood..........							
Gum Ammoniac, lump..							
—— Arabic.......	2	0	0	—	4	0	0
—— Assafœtida..........							
—— Benjamin	10	0	0	—	15	0	0
—— Animi...........cwt.	10	10	0				
—— Galbanum...	24	0	0	—	25	0	0
—— Gambogium	24	10	0	—	25	0	0
—— Myrrh................	16	16	0	—	20	0	0
—— Olibanum............	8	0	0	—	11	0	0
Lac Lake..................							
—— Dye..................							
—— Shell, Block.........	5	0	0	—	7	10	0
—— Shivered............							
—— Stick..................	3	10	0	—	7	0	0
Musk, China..........oz.	0	18	0	—	1	0	0
Nux Vomica.........cwt.	2	0	0	—	2	2	0
Rhubarb	0	6	6	—	0	12	0
Sal Ammoniac ......cwt.	10	10	0	—	11	0	0
Senna.....................lb.							
Turmerick, Bengal cwt...	4	10	0	to	4	15	0
—— China	6	10	0	—	7	0	0
Zedoary							
Galls, in Sorts............	14	0	0				
—— Blue..................	16	0	0				
Indigo, Blue ....lb.	0	9	0	—	0	11	0
—— Blue and Violet.......							
—— Purple and Violet....							
—— Fine Violet...........							
—— Good Ditto........ ...							
—— Fine Violet & Copper..	0	5	3	—	0	7	6
—— Fine Copper..........	0	3	9	—	0	5	9
Rice, Like Carolina ..cwt.	1	5	0	—	1	10	0
Safflower............. .cwt.	4	0	0	—	6	0	0
Sago ....cwt.	2	10	0	—	4	0	0
Saltpetre, Refined.....cwt.	5	5	0				
Silk, Bengal Skein ......lb.	0	15	0	—	1	0	0
—— Novi	1	0	0	—	1	8	0
—— Ditto White.........							
—— China	1	3	0	—	1	5	0
—— Organzine............	1	15	0	—	2	5	0
Spices, Cinnamon.......lb.	0	12	6	—	0	14	0
—— Cloves	0	3	6	—	0	4	6
—— — Bourbon							
—— Mace.................	0	10	6	—	0	12	6
—— Nutmegs..............	0	6	0	—	0	9	0
—— Ginger ....cwt.	8	0	0	—	8	10	0
—— Pepper, Black .... lb.	0	0	10				
—— — White	0	1	4	—	0	1	6
Sugar, Yellow .... cwt.							
—— White							
—— Brown							
Tea, Bohea................lb.	0	1	10	—	0	1	11
—— Congou	0	2	9	—	0	3	9
—— Souchong.............	0	3	11	—	0	4	6
—— Campoi							
—— Twankay	0	3	2	—	0	3	6
—— Pekoe.................	0	5	8				
—— Hyson Skin	0	3	2	—	0	5	0
—— Hyson	0	5	9	—	0	6	4
—— Gunpowder	0	5	9	—	0	6	6

Goods declared for Sale at the East-India House.

Dec. 29, 1815.—CARGOES of the *Marq. of Wellington* from China; the *Bombay* from Bombay and China; and the *Lady Carrington* from Bombay and Bencoolen, *viz.*

Company's Goods.—Tea 17,119 Chests—Saltpetre, 4,500 Bags—Pepper (black), 1,111,108 lbs.—Do. (white) 51,768lbs.—Nutmegs, 325lbs.—Mace, 144lbs.—Cloves, 355lbs.—Toomil Cotton, 1,232 Bales—Claret, 6 half Chests.

Private-Trade and Privilege Goods.—Cotton, 100 Bales—Cornelian Stones, 1 Box—Gum Arabic, 5 Chests—Saltpetre, 742 Bags—Sugar, 400 Bags—Raw-Silk, 182 Bales—Piece Goods, 47 Bales—Indigo, 40 Chests—Madeira Wine, 4 Pipes—Red Wood, 3020 Pieces—Rattans, 2,900 Bundles—Tea, 899 Chests and Boxes.

On Tuesday, 6 Feb. 1816.—*Prompt* 10 *May following.*

Company's.—Nankeens (7 yards), 174,200 Pieces—Nankeens (5 yards), 68,500 Pieces.

Privilege.—Callicoes, 235 Bales—Choppahs, 40 Chests—Longcloths, 4 Bales & 30 Boxes—Choppah Bandannoes, 6 Chests & 1 Box—Sannoes, 10 Bales—Bandannoe Handkerchiefs, 1 Chest—Shawls, 1 Box—Nankeens blue, 20 Pieces.

Private-Trade.—Choppahs, 7 Chests—Choppah Bandannoes, 6 Chests & 1 Box—Prohibited Piece Goods, 45 Bales—White Piece Goods, 12 Bales—Silks, 1 Chest—Nankeens, 46 Chests—Nankeens blue, 10 Chests—Nankeens, 2,400 Pieces.

On Wednesday, 7 Feb. and Thursday, 8 Feb. 1816.—*Prompt Fourteen Days.*

Sundry Articles which have remained in the Company's Warehouses more than three years from the date of the sales, as per advertisement in the London Gazette, of Saturday, 6 Jan. 1816.

On Friday, 9 Feb. 1816.—*Prompt* 10 *May following.*

Privilege.—Cotton Wool, 1,900 Bales—Cotton Yarn, 105 Bales—Cotton, 20 Bales.

On Tuesday, 13 Feb. 1816.—*Prompt* 10 *May following.*

Privilege.—Sugar, 7,384 Bags — Coffee, 17,758 Bags.

Private-Trade.—Sugar, 1,500 Bags.

On Wednesday, 14 *Feb.* 1816.—*Prompt* 17 *May following.*

Privilege.—Rattans, 1,133 Bundles — Tin, 649 Pieces—Pepper, 450 Bags.

Private-Trade.—Rattans, 4,903 Bundles.

On Wednesday, 21 *Feb.* 1816.—*Prompt* 22 *March following.*

Sundry Presents and Articles detained from the Baggage of Passengers and others, remaining uncleared—48 Shawls in Baggage.

On Friday, 1 *March* 1816.—*Prompt* 14 *June following.*

Company's.—Cloves, 200,000 lbs.—Mace, 100,000 lbs.—Nutmegs, 250,000 lbs.—Oil of Cinnamon, 20 Bottles—Oil of Nutmegs, 50 Bottles—Oil of Nutmegs and Mace, 200 Bottles—Saltpetre, 1,700 Tons.

Privilege.—Saltpetre, 10 Tons.

On Tuesday, 5 *March* 1816.—*Prompt* 31 *May following.*

Company's.—Tea, 6,000,000 lbs. including Private-Trade.

On Wednesday, 13 *March* 1815.—*Prompt* 12 *July following.*

Company's Bengal Piece Goods.—Muslins, 17,019 Pieces.—Callicoes, 249,877 Pieces.—Prohibited, 103,654 Pieces.

On Tuesday, 19 *March* 1816.—*Prompt* 19 *July following.*

Company's Coast and Surat Piece Goods.—Coast Callicoes, 262,324 Pieces. — Coast Prohibited, 5,371 Pieces,—Surt Prohibited, 40,758 Pieces.

On Friday, 22 *March* 1816.—*Prompt* 19 *July following.*

Company's—Carpets, 85 (more or less).

On Tuesday, 2 *April* 1816.—*Prompt* 12 *July following.*

Company's.—Cinnamon, 160,000 lbs.

Daily Prices of Stocks from the 21st of December 1815, to the 26th of January 1816.

	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1780.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.
1815. Dec. 22	—	59 7/8 59 5/8	—	74 1/4 74 3/8	—	14 15/16 15	—	—	—
23	—	59 1/2 59 3/8	—	74 1/8 73 7/8	—	15 14 15/16	—	—	—
29	—	59 5/8 59 1/2	—	74 1/4 74 1/8	—	14 15/16	—	—	—
30	—	59 1/2 59 5/8	—	74 1/8 74 1/4	—	14 15/16 15	—	—	—
1816. Jan. 2	236 1/2	59 3/4 59 5/8	—	74 1/4 74 3/8	—	14 15/16 15	—	—	—
3	236 1/2	60 1/4 60 1/8	—	74 3/8 74 5/8	—	15 1/16	—	—	—
4	236 1/2	60 1/8 60 1/4	—	74 5/8 74 7/8	—	15 1/8	—	—	—
5	236 1/2	60 1/8 60 1/4	—	74 7/8 75	—	15 1/16	—	—	—
8	—	60 1/8 60 1/4	60 1/8	74 3/4 74 7/8	89 1/2 89 3/8	15 1/8 15 1/16	—	—	—
9	236 1/2	59 7/8 59 3/4	60 59 5/8	74 3/4 74 3/8	89 1/8 88 7/8	15 1/16 14 15/16	—	—	—
10	236 235 1/2	59 3/4 59 7/8	59 7/8 59 1/2	74 1/2 74 5/8	88 3/4 88 7/8	15 1/16	—	—	—
11	236 235 1/2	59 3/4 60	59 7/8 60	74 1/2 74 3/4	88 7/8 88 5/8	15 1/16	—	—	—
12	236	59 7/8 59 3/4	59 7/8 59 3/4	74 3/4 74 1/2	88 7/8 88 5/8	15 1/16	—	—	—
13	—	60 59 7/8	60 59 7/8	74 5/8	88 7/8 88 5/8	15 1/16 15 1/8	—	—	—
15	—	59 7/8 60	59 3/4 60	74 3/4 74 5/8	88 7/8 88 5/8	15 1/16 15 1/8	—	—	—
16	237 1/2	60 1/8 60 1/4	60 1/8	74 3/4 75	88 3/4 88 7/8	15 1/16 15 1/8	—	—	—
17	—	60 1/8 59 7/8	59 7/8 60	75 74 3/4	88 3/4 88 1/4	15 1/16 15 1/8	—	—	—
19	237 3/4 238	59 5/8 60	59 7/8 60	74 3/4 75	88 5/8 88 3/8	15 1/16 15 1/8	—	—	—
20	237 1/2	60 59 7/8	60 59 7/8	75 1/8 74 7/8	88 3/8 88 1/2	15 1/16 15 1/8	—	—	—
21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	—	60 1/4 60 5/8	60 1/8 60 5/8	75 1/2 75 5/8	88 5/8 89 1/8	15 1/8 15 1/4	—	—	—
23	238 1/2 239	60 7/8 60 1/2	60 7/8 60 1/2	75 3/4 76 1/8	89 1/8 89 1/4	15 1/4 15 3/8	—	—	—
24	—	60 5/8 60 3/8	60 1/2 60 5/8	75 7/8 75 5/8	89 1/8 88 7/8	15 3/16 15 5/16	—	—	—
26	240 241	61 7/8 62 1/4	61 3/4 62 1/2	76 7/8 77 3/8	90 1/8 90 5/8	15 9/16 15 5/8	—	—	—

	Omnium.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old So. Sea Annuities.	New Ditto.	5 per Cent India Bonds.	3 1/2 per Dy. Exchequer Bills.	Consols for Account.	Lottery Tickets. £	s.	d.	
1815. Dec. 22	14 1/4 14 3/8	—	—	—	—	1d	1p.3d	61 7/8 61 3/4	—			1815. Dec. 22
23	13 7/8	—	—	—	—	1d	3d.1p	61 5/8 61 1/2	—			23
29	13 7/8 14	—	—	—	—	2.3d	1.4d	61 3/4 61 1/2	—			29
30	13 7/8 14	—	—	—	—	2.3d	1.4d	61 3/4 61 1/2	—			30
1816. Jan. 2	14 1/4 14 3/8	—	—	—	—	4.1d	5.1d	61 3/4 61 5/8	23	19	0	1816. Jan. 2
3	14 3/4 15 1/8	—	—	—	—	par1p	3d.1p	62 1/4	—			3
4	15 1/8 15	—	—	—	—	2p	par3p	62 1/8 62 1/4	23	19	0	4
5	15 1/8 15	—	—	—	—	5.4p	2.5p	62 61 7/8	23	19	0	5
8	14 7/8	—	—	—	—	5.7p	3.5p	61 5/8 61 7/8	23	19	0	8
9	14 1/4 14	185 3/4 184 1/4	—	—	—	6.7p	5.6p	61 1/2 61 1/4	23	19	0	9
10	14 1/4 14 3/8	184 3/4	—	—	—	5.7p	3.6p	61 1/4 61 1/8	23	19	0	10
11	14 3/8 14 5/8	—	—	—	—	5.6p	3.6p	61 1/4 61 1/2	23	19	0	11
12	14 1/2 14 1/4	—	—	—	—	5.6p	4.6p	61 3/8 61 1/4	23	19	0	12
13	14 3/8 14 1/2	—	—	—	—	6.7p	4.8p	61 1/2 61 3/8	23	19	0	13
15	14 1/2 14 5/8	—	—	—	—	6 7p	6.5.7p	61 1/2 61 3/8	23	19	0	15
16	14 5/8 14 7/8	—	—	—	—	6.7p	6.8.5p	61 1/2 61 3/4	23	19	0	16
17	14 3/8 14 1/4	—	—	—	—	6 7p	3.7p	61 1/2 61 3/8	23	19	0	17
19	14 1/8	—	—	—	—	7.5p	4.7p	60 1/2 60 1/8	23	19	0	19
20	14 3/8	—	—	—	—	5.6p	4.6p	60 3/8 60 1/8	23	19	0	20
21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			21
22	15 5/8	—	—	—	—	5.6p	4.6p	60 1/2 61 1/8	23	19	0	22
23	15 1/4 15 1/2	183 3/4	—	—	—	7.6p	4.6p	61 3/8 61	23	19	0	23
24	15 1/2 15 3/4	183 1/2 184	—	—	—	6.7p	4.6p	60 7/8 61 1/8	23	19	0	24
26	18 1/8 19 1/4	—	—	—	—	6.7p	3.6p	62 1/2 62 7/8	23	19	0	26

E. Eyton, *Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and 18, Coventry Street.*